MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 JANUARY 1981

Islamic Conference Summit

Mecca Declaration--The Islamic Conference summit declaration, broadcast live by Riyadh radio in a relay of the final session, said the Islamic nation rejects bias toward any bloc or ideological tendency and wants to strengthen the ties of solidarity between its own peoples and states, settling its own conflicts amicably. The Islamic countries, the statement said, are determined to wage a "jihad" by all possible means to liberate their "occupied territories" and to cooperate in defending their independence and territorial integrity. They will counter "Zionist aggression" by "comprehensive resistance," the declaration went on, and they want a "just settlement" to the Palestinian question based on the right of the Palestinian people to return, to decide on self-determination and to set up an independent state on their "national territory" under the leadership of the PLO. The Islamic countries pledged themselves to make their jihad to liberate Jerusalem "the principal Islamic issue" and condemned Israel's annexation of the city, saying they will adopt a "firm stand" opposing those who have supported the Israeli action.

Regarding Afghanistan, the declaration affirmed the determination of Islamic countries to "continue backing the people of Afghanistan in their struggle" and to find a political solution based on the "immediate and total withdrawal of foreign forces" from the country and on respect for Afghanistan's "political independence, territorial integrity and nonaligned nature."

The conference declaration expressed "profound concern" over the "growing rivalry" between the superpowers for spheres of influence in the Middle East and adjacent regions and said that Gulf security is the "absolute responsibility" of the Gulf states without foreign interference. Calling for a peaceful world, the statement expressed the hope that disputes would be settled "in an amicable manner when possible" and urged the strengthening of the United Nations. The declaration stressed the need for increased economic cooperation among the Islamic countries and called for a world economic order based on "justice and solidarity," combating poverty and exploitation through more effective development policies.

The Mecca declaration did not mention the Iran-Iraq conflict, but after the summit's final session Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal revealed that in its last closed session the conference approved a resolution on the Gulf war. According to SPA, Prince Sa'ud said this and other resolutions will be mentioned in the conference's "final statement."

Addressing the closing session, Saudi Crown Prince Fahd praised the "solidarity" displayed by the countries attending the summit, Riyadh radio reported, calling it the ideal framework for "Islamic action." Noting with "regret" that Iran's absence blocked any discussion of the Gulf war, the Crown Prince nevertheless pledged to continue efforts to bring a successful solution to this "bleeding wound" in the Islamic world. To strengthen the Islamic countries, Crown Prince Fahd promised a "declaration of Islamic human rights to explain individual rights and duties and an economic cooperation plan to promote complementary economic development.

Saddam Husayn Speech--Earlier, in a speech to the summit, reported by INA, President Saddam Husayn said Iraq is willing to withdraw from its "position of strength" and return Iranian territory occupied in the war within the framework of a "just and honorable solution" to the conflict which would be based on the return of land and rights "forcibly usurped" by Iran, on the principle of the inadmissibility of forcible seizure of each nation's land and on respect for sovereignty and nonintervention in each other's domestic affairs.

President Husayn dwelled on what he termed is Iran's traditional desire to expand at the expense of Iraq and Gulf states and said this "aggressive stand" was given a "new cover" by the Islamic republic under the guise of "exporting" the Iranian revolution. Self-defense prompted Iraq to advance into Iranian territory, president Husayn claimed, asserting that prior to September 1980 the Iranian authorities had assisted in acts of "terrorism and sabotage" inside Iraq, repeatedly violated Iraqi airspace, attacked border posts, shelled Iraqi cities and stopped navigation in the Shatt al-'Arab waterway. Iran can no longer hope to return to the provisions of the 1973 Algiers agreement, the president said, since it undermined that agreement "in word and deed" by its "aggression."

'Arafat Speech, Statements--In Yasir 'Arafat's speech to the summit, broadcast by the Voice of Palestine radio, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee assailed Israeli raids into Lebanon, and denounced not only Israel's current leadership but also recent Labor Party statements that demonstrate, he asserted, intentions to "liquidate" the PLO. 'Arafat scored current Israeli and U.S. talk of various "options" for the Middle East, saying there is "no option or solution other than the Palestinian option and solution" and "no alternative" to recognizing the right of Palestinians to their homeland. He warned against any attempt to "sidestep" the PLO and said peace in the Middle East must be based on "justice," not on Western plans for "security based on power." The Palestinians, he said, are waiting to see the summit resolutions on Jerusalem and confrontation with Zionism "translated into a real jihad."

At a press conference in At-Ta'if, reported by SPA, 'Arafat revealed that the summit discussed the question of forming a delegation to resolve the Iran-Iraq conflict. Regarding the attitude of President Ronald Reagan to the PLO, 'Arafat said the PLO sent him an official note via UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim criticizing his "hostile campaign" against it. The PLO leader also expressed approval of Jordan's King Husayn for having "foiled" attempts to bypass the PLO.

'Arafat, Al-Asad on Afghanistan--In his speech to the summit 'Arafat said the Islamic countries should work to "ease the tension" in Afghanistan but should "take into consideration" assurances by the Soviet Union that its military presence in the country is a "temporary matter" and that it will withdraw at the "appropriate time." Earlier, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad struck a similar theme in his speech to the summit, broadcast by Damascus radio, asserting that "denunciation and condemnation" are no help to the people of Afghanistan since they cannot feed the refugees and force the withdrawal of foreign forces. Rather than lodging complaints, Al-Asad added, the Islamic countries should search for a "practical solution" to help the Afghan people and refugees.

Iran

Central Bank Governor 'Ali Reza Nobari told PARS that to date Iran has received $1.8 billion in cash plus all of its gold from the United States as part of the agreement for the release of the hostages but revealed that "certain difficulties" remain about other claims against the United States because of incomplete information. Nobari urged all government offices and private companies having claims against the United States to submit them to the prime minister's office "in the short time remaining" in order to meet the terms for arbitration in the agreement. The Majlis Foreign Affairs Committee took to task the chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee for recent statements regarding possible punishment against Iran for the hostage taking. Calling Senator Charles Percy's statements "tactless" and "selfish," the Majlis committee urged other countries to reveal the "true identity" of U.S. embassies and stop their "fascist actions."

Iran-Iraq War

Tehran radio reported that Iranian antiaircraft units drove away four Iraqi MiG's attempting to attack Khark Island. Iranian ground units continued their operations against Iraqi positions along the Karkheh Kur front and around Abadan, Susangerd and Dezful, the radio said, while Islamic revolution guards clashed with Iraqi troops around Marivan Lake in Kordestan.

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28 Jan Morning Session

GF281453 [Editorial Report] Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic at 1410 GMT carries a recording of the 28 January morning session. Saudi Crown Prince Fahd opened the ceremonies and announced that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, Lebanese President Sarkis and Mali President Traore would address the conference. At the conclusion of these speeches, Prince Fahd said the conference would go into closed session.

Final Session

GF282051 [Editorial Report] Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic continues to relay the proceedings of the third Islamic Conference summit's final session in the great conference hall in At-Ta'if. The conference secretary is reading the final, or the Mecca, declaration. [See below] Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, Senegalese President Diouf, Sultan Qabus of Oman, King Hassan II of Morocco, King Husayn of Jordan, Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu and others are in attendance.

The conference secretary concludes reading the statement at 2051 GMT. Saudi Crown Prince Fahd then thanks the conferees for participating in the conference. He ends his address at 2102 GMT. Fahd then asks the president of Niger to speak.

At 1204 GMT the Niger chief of state, Seyni Kountche, addresses the conference on behalf of the African countries. Kountche concludes his speech at 2110 GMT. The Malaysian deputy prime minister is then asked to deliver his speech. He speaks in English, his speech being simultaneously translated into Arabic, on behalf of the Asian countries.

The Malaysian deputy prime minister ends his speech at 2118 GMT, and conference chairman Prince Fahd calls on King Hassan II of Morocco to deliver his speech on behalf of the Arab countries. He ends his speech to warm applause at 2131 GMT.

At 1233 GMT the conference chairman, Prince Fahd, announces a recitation from the Koran to conlude the session. The recitation from the Koran ends at 2136 GMT and King Hassan II of Morocco proposes that all conferees read the first chapter of the Koran "Al-Fatihah." The conferees stand up and do so.

At 2137 GMT the conferees--kings, presidents and heads of delegations--leave their seats and shake hands with each other. The UAE president and King Husayn of Jordan are seen shaking hands with Niger's Kountche and other delegates. The announcer says the proceedings of the final conference session were relayed live by radios in Kuwait, the UAE, Qatar, Pakistan and Morocco as well as by other Saudi radios, including the Voice of Islam from Mecca radio.

The live relay of the final session of the third Islamic Conference summit from the conferences hall in At-Ta'if ends at 2142 GMT.

Yasir 'Arafat Speech

NC281345 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1137 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Speech delivered by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat--identified by his nom de guerre, Abu 'Ammar--at the Islamic Conference summit in At-Ta'if on 27 January--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Our Arab Islamic peoples very much appreciate your naming this conference as the conference of Palestine. This is an indication that the conference appreciates the central position of the Palestinian issue and is a proclamation to the whole world of this basic reality in our conscience and struggle.

The date of our conference coincides with a dear occasion for us--the start of the 17th year of the struggle of the Palestinian people. This struggle was begun 16 years ago by a small number of men who believed in their God, homeland, nation and the right of their kinsmen and people to free and honorable life in the free and independent homeland. God has rewarded us with all good things by increasing this small number of strugglers to include all our people--old people, women and children--and by strengthening our struggle to become a comprehensive revolution with continuous uprisings by our people in all parts of our occupied territory.

Our people have asserted and continue to assert through their continuing and sincere struggle their adherence to their just and inalienable rights, including their right to return to their homeland from which they were expelled, the right to determine their future with complete freedom, the right to exercise their national sovereignty and the right to establish their independent state on their Palestinian national soil.

In the face of this heroic struggle, the Zionist enemy has intensified his terrorist measures and savage aggressions to the point where almost no day passes without our kinsmen in the camps and villages inside occupied Palestine and outside it, particularly in southern Lebanon, being subjected to air, ground and naval raids, in which the enemy army uses the most modern destructive weapons, even the internationally banned one, supplied to it by the United States.

Regarding the enemy's settlement activity, Brother Abu 'Ammar said in his speech at the Islamic summit: This is no longer a secret to anyone. The whole world has seen how the soldiers of the Zionist occupation intentionally opened fire at our girls and boys. The UN forces also saw how the enemy had mutilated the bodies of our martyrs and blew them up within the UN forces' sight and prevented them from being buried or handed over to their families. The whole world also heard the prime minister of the enemy, Menahem Begin, declaring that he will fight the PLO and the strugglers in the Palestinian revolution with methods which even the devil has not thought of. The enemy's chief of staff also declared openly that he will continue this war until the total destruction of one of the two sides. If anyone thinks that this is only the position of one faction among the Zionists, we refer him to the statements of the Labor Party, which is preparing itself to assume power in the Zionist entity regarding its intention to liquidate the PLO and the Palestinians intellectually, politically, and physically. This is a daily war of annihilation launched against our people by a usurping enemy, protected, supported and guided by the United States of America.

What the enemy is doing in Jerusalem and Hebron is not limited to these two cities. He is doing the same against the Islamic sanctities and the Muslims throughout Palestine, which is witnessing continuous campaigns to expropriate land, demolish houses, assassinate national leaders and detain struggling youths to the point where the number of those detained, sentenced, and held in administrative detention has reached 24,000 of our people. The enemy has not contented itself with this. It has continued to deport the leaders of our people and their struggling sons outside Palestine and to torture and liquidate the prisoners as happened in Nafha prison.

On the Palestinian people's struggle, Brother Abu 'Ammar, in his speech at the Islamic Conference summit said: Our Palestinian people, as they struggle, sacrifice and carry out their jihad, wonder: Are we not struggling for God, and for our homeland and our Jerusalem? Is Jihad not the holy duty of every male and female Muslim? Is it not the duty of the brothers to punish the aggressor?

Is it logical for the wealth of the Arabs and the Muslims to be one of the most important sources of world prosperity while the attitude of this world, and especially the industrial world led by the United States, is not one of support for and of recognition of the justice of the Palestine cause, the cause of all the Arabs and Muslims?

Until what time will the United States, protector of the Zionist aggressor and supplier of this aggressor with all the elements of life and aggression, remain excluded from any confrontation with us on account of this unlimited support for the Zionist enemy that has usurped our holy places and is occupying our homeland?

We must emphasize something here that we have in fact been emphasizing all along; namely, that our struggle is not directed against the Jews as claimed by the Zionists and some intellectuals who support them. Racial and sectarian fanaticism is neither a characteristic of ours nor is it preached by our virtuous religion. Our trimphant struggle will, God willing, free the Jews themselves from the Zionist blackmail.

Referring in his speech at the Islamic Conference summit to the hostile U.S. attitude, Abu 'Ammar said: Brothers, it would not have been possible for the Zionist enemy to declare Jerusalem his eternal capital if we had not refrained from adopting a real and effective position against it. We are requested to get together and to unite our voice and further consolidate our ranks. Our enemy is quite aware of what this means and he is aware of the danger of our unity and solidarity against his expansionist and imperialist schemes.

The prime U.S. objective has been to divide and weaken the Arabs. It concocted the Camp David agreements which took Arab Egypt out of the battle against the Israeli aggressor. Furthermore, in these agreements the United States adopted the plan of terrorist Menahem Begin for imposing the so-called autonomy on our people in occupied Palestine with the aim of confirming the occupation, fragmenting the strugglers, and dividing the people. Our people and nation, however, have collectively foiled this plan. Neither the U.S. envoys nor the occupation authorities have been able to find anyone to cooperate with them on this dangerous scheme.

Now they are talking about an option other than the autonomy option. The new U.S. President talks and the possible forthcoming enemy prime minister echoes what he says about an option with which they hope to bypass the will of our Palestinian people and divide the Arab ranks. They already know that, in the interest of a just and durable peace in our area, the world has no option or solution other than the Palestinian option and solution, and no alternative but to recognize and accept our people's inalienable right to their homeland. The is the way to real permanent peace based on right and justice.

On the Iraqi-Iranian war, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: The enemies of our Arab and Islamic nations are trying to fuel and fan the fire and arouse disputes between brothers. Everyone is perhaps aware of the suspect attempts to exploit and use the regretable war between two dear Islamic countries, Iran and Iraq. Since it is only axiomatic that those lying in wait for us would, by virtue of their laws and tradition, exploit the gaps in our Arab and Islamic structure, it is only right for us to cut off their attempts by closing these gaps. We believe that the time has come for the Muslims to have their own methods of settling their disputes among themselves peacefully without recourse to arms.

Continuing on the same subject, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: The formation of an Islamic court of justice to settle the differences among the Islamic states would be an important step toward regulating the relations among these states and toward settling all the outstanding issues and problems as well as the problems which might arise among them.

Allow me, on behalf of all the strugglers of the Palestinian revolution and in the name of all the martyrs, their families, and all that is sacred, to appeal for an immediate cease-fire and an end to the war between the two fraternal countries, Iraq and Iran. This would reassure the bleeding hearts under the yoke of Zionist occupation as well as the hearts of all the Arabs and Muslims. Work must begin immediately to stop it [the war] by all means and efforts according to a formula we agree upon.

Referring to Afghanistan in his speech at the Islamic Conference summit Brother Abu 'Ammar said: One of the issues preoccupying the Muslims and the world is the one labeled the question of Afghanistan, that country with which we have common ties of fraternity and Islamic and Arab civilization, and which is a member with us in the nonaligned family.

We believe that it is both necessary and useful that we jointly work to ease the tension in that part of our Islamic world in such a way as to ensure Afghanistan's independence, development, nonalignment, and sound relations with the neighboring states. We should take into consideration the assurance made by the friendly Soviet Union that the presence of its military forces in Afghanistan is a temporary matter as well as its promise to withdraw these forces at the appropriate time.

It is our duty in this broad Islamic framework not to give those who covet us any opportunity to drown us in peripheral issues and differences that would only exhaust the Islamic political, economic and manpower resources and divert these resources from the prime battle of Palestine and holy Jerusalem.

It must be affirmed here that the Arab and Islamic worlds (?can) protect the independence of their countries, without the fleets, armies and military bases which have come to this area only to tighten the ring around it and subject it to their selfish private interests. The Arab and Islamic worlds have powers and resources which, if coordinated, specified and united, could be directed--and this is what we are requesting you to do--toward insuring the recognition of the PLO by the states that still have not recognized it, as well as the recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's right to liberate Palestine.

Referring to the proposals and initiatives, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: Brothers, certain parties are making proposals and initiatives to settle the so-called Middle East problems. In this connection, we call on our brothers at this conference to warn chose making these initiatives against any attempt to jump over or sidestep the PLO or to deny or reduce the Palestinian people's rights. I appeal to you to stand up and to confront these attempts, in the name of these sanctities.

On our attitude toward the international community, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: The Western approach to the Palestine and Middle East questions stems from a central point that makes the State of Israel a part of the Western plans, and this makes it [the West] behave and plan in a manner contrary to our interests and at the expense of the Palestinian people's rights. It must be made clear to them that the sought after peace is a peace based on justice, not security based on power. There will never be justice unless the national, inalienable and unnegotiable rights of our people are guaranteed. These rights have been acknowledged in international resolutions, the latest being the resolutions issued by the last session of the United Nations.

There is growing insistence, brothers, that capabilities must be mobilized to prevent any power from harming or interfering with our countries. In our dealings in all domains we must judge those who deal with us on the basis of their attitude toward our interests and causes, especially our central cause of Palestine.

The ranks of our strugglers are open and welcome all the brothers who seek the afterlife through the present. Our strugglers last year bid farewell to tens of their brother strugglers from the Arab and Islamic countries who were martyred for the sake of and in defense of the Palestinian revolution on the road to the liberation of Palestine.

Our peoples are still waiting to see your resolutions condemning the U.S. policies on the Palestine question and the U.S. continued support of the Zionist enemy translated into practical measures. They are waiting to see the resolutions on the defense of Jerusalem and confrontation with the Zionist aggressor translated into a real jihad.

Bangladesh President's Speech

BK280814 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] The Islamic summit now in session in At-Ta'if has adopted the Al-Quds Committee report, which recommended specific measures for the liberation of Jerusalem and (?establishment) of the Palestinian rights for a separate homeland. The report was adopted during the morning session of the summit yesterday presided over by Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman. Our special representative Moiyuddin Ahmed reporting it from At-Ta'if says the report spelled out the total Islamic strategy for the liberation of Palestine and occupied Arab territories. As already reported King Hassan of Morocco heads the Al-Quds Committee and President Ziaur Rahman and President Sekou Toure of Guinea are the members of the committee.

Earlier, President Ziaur Rahman made a call at the summit for the adoption of the report and continuation of the committee to achieve its objectives. Speaking at the plenary session yesterday, President Zia expressed total solidarity of Bangladesh with the Palestinian Arabs in their just struggle to liberate the illegally occupied homeland and other occupied Arab territories including the holy city of Jerusalem. President Zia, speaking after the presidents of Senegal and Guinea, said we remain firmly committed to work shoulder to shoulder until our main objective is achieved. He said we would, therefore, recommend to this august assembly that the report of the Al-Quds Committee be adopted and work of the committee be continued under the able leadership of King Hassan of Morrocco as proposed by the presidents of Senegal and Guinea.

President Zia paid special tributes to the heroism of the Palestinian brothers in carrying forward their struggle under the courageous leadership of the esteemed Brother Yasir 'Arafat. He said the Bangladesh delegation attaches great importance to the task entrusted to the Al-Quds Committee.

Ilyas Sarkis Speech

NC281414 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1154 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Speech delivered by Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis at Islamic Conference summit in At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, on 28 Jaunary--recorded]

[Text] It gives me pleasure to express my happiness at participating in this historic meeting on this good earth--the land of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

It also gives me pleasure to be among you, representing Lebanon--the homeland of the believers in the two great religions which are rich in the values of love, sacrifice and tolerance. I am proud to be attending this conference which, through you, represents peoples that have been united and held fast together and who were sometimes divided by a policy by the rope of God which was not of their making

Lebanon, from which I bring you greetings of appreciation and honor, finds itself once again called upon to voice the word of truth among its brothers, kinsmen and partners in the march and destiny.

Brothers, Your Majesties, Your Excellencies and Your Highnesses: I do not think that you need me to draw you a picture of the current situation in Lebanon and of the factors which are contributing to complicating it. All of you are following up its tragic chapters and are very well aware of its causes and implications and the threats which spread beyond Lebanon and its people to the entire area. You are aware that I am working in extremely difficult and complicated conditions so that Lebanon can regain its vitality, sovereignty and freedom and can return to what it was before--a united country for all its sons, sovereign, honorable, stable, loyal to its message and eager on solidarity among its sons and with its Arab sisters in all the common causes. However, the reality I want to concentrate on is the topic of south Lebanon, not because this topic will solve the other topics but because, in my view, it is a microcosm and an example of the Lebanese crisis as a whole and constitutes one of its principal phenomena. Therefore, I shall speak before you in a brotherly frankness motivated by my duty toward you and toward my homeland and its sons. Originally, the question of the south was not a Lebanese issue. Despite this and for its sake, Lebanon alone is shouldering its burdens and responsibilities. Its sons are being killed, displaced and terrorized and their property is being continuously destroyed, their homes blown up and their lands plundered.

Lebanon has taken all the roads made available to it by international and regional charters: Lebanon has more than once lodged its complaints with the Security Council against Israel because of its recurrent aggressions; it has also submitted similar complaints to all international, regional and Arab lobbies and conferences in which it participated. It has carried out steady contacts with all the sisterly and friendly states so that they will participate in putting an end to the massacres, the tragedy and the chaotic situation in the south. Although there have been moves here and there, indicating some response to us, we have not gotten anything that it is suitable for tackling the Lebanese crisis in depth and in all its aspects. The measures have been limited to some sedatives, which Israel has not heeded, or to some recommendations, which have not been coupled with implementation.

It is our extreme eagerness about Arab solidarity and about the spirit of fraternity with the unfortunate Palestinian people that has prompted us, to a large extent, not to deal in detail in the international arena with another aspect of the crisis from which we are suffering--the aspect that is connected with the armed Palestinian presence in Lebanon, particularly in south Lebanon. However, since the crisis has now become exacerbated we started wondering about the useful remedy the united nations can provide to protect our land and people and about the usefulness and effectiveness of the UN security forces in the south. In addition, since the Arab League has not succeeded in responding to our demands, aimed at ensuring the exercise of effective international pressures on Israel to rescue the south and, since our attempts have failed up to now to persuade officials inthe sisterly Arab states to draw up a comprehensive strategy to lessen Lebanon's burden and help it in shouldering the responsibilities, a strategy by which every Arab country would shoulder its share according to its capabilities in every sphere--after all this, nothing was left for us other than to address you in an extremely frank and fraternal language. The frankness emanates from our belief that what threatens us--our entity, our sons and our future--must move you and your determination.

If there is a conference before which we can open our hearts and some aspects of our issue, it is undoubtedly your honorable conference. This conference must provide for Lebanon, for the Palestinian resistance and all the brothers the necessary reassurances as well as a pure fraternal atmosphere that is free from convulsions and defiances.

Your Majesties, Your Excellencies and Your Highnesses: We are all committed to the Palestine issue and the Palestinian people's rights to their land, and these issues occupy one of the primary places on this conference's agenda. Working for them with the various means at the disposal of all of us--every one according to his capability--is an indisputable matter. This work must continue and be doubled. In this regard, Lebanon has gone to the farthest possible limits and has included the issue of Jerusalem because of the holy places of the great religions that it represents.

On the basis of the joint responsibility and the threats that the Arab and Islamic worlds are being exposed to--threats that have imposed a heavy price on Lebanon which it alone is still paying--I ask you here to adopt a joint and comprehensive plan that will deal with useful means of pressure in the international arena and, at the same time, fix for every party its role and responsibilities in the plan concerning the dispute with Israel so that the matters of defending Palestine will not remain neglected even if the results are not what all of us desire.

So long as such a plan is not drawn, the initiatives that are taken here and there will exhaust the forces without reaching the goal and will bring more calamities, in return for what is believed would be gains, whose results will soon rebound on us. The south and Lebanon are testimonies to the truth of what I am saying. Its sons are tired of what they are suffering from and are cursing the promises that were made to them because all of the promises are about to go with the wind.

In the absence of such a step, the continued practise by the Palestinian resistance of its military activities from Lebanon alone will give the opportunity to Israel to intensify its aggressions against south Lebanon whenever it wishes and in the form it wishes while the world stand perplexed and incapable regarding this chain of violence and its developments.

The Palestinian resistance, with its [word indistinct] and equipment is present in Lebanon. The doors that have been closed and are still closed in its face outside of Lebanon are opened wide in Lebanon alone.

Is it permissible that we should continue to stand as onlookers regarding this state of affairs, which is about to destroy south Lebanon, all of Lebanon? In addition to this, there is the armed deployment of the Palestinian resistance whose circle is expanding from time to time, contrary to its commitments toward Lebanon.

We are not capable of resisting the Zionist threat alone and we are no longer capable of bearing the repercussions of the separate actions and practices. We ask that this be tackled before it is too late.

I take the opportunity of the convening of this conference, to say to Your Majesties, Your Excellencies and Your Highnesses, the kings and leaders of the fraternal Arab states, that Lebanon is no longer capable of tolerating more deaths, destruction and displacements. Once again, I am placing the question of Lebanon in your hands. It is a trust in your consciences and I ask you to be fair and just because you are capable of it.

Sound logic indicates that the common enemy should be confronted in the various fields and domains, that a role should be fixed for every party and that each party must coordinate its efforts and activities, within the framework of a general plan and common goals, phase after phase, and that the individual uncoordinated activities should stop--the activities that harm Lebanon and are inconsistent with what was agreed upon with the Palestinian resistance.

I do not need to bring to mind the victims and the damage suffered by Lebanon. It is sufficient for me to bring to mind that no less than 20 percent of its sons, from various areas, are still refugees suffering displacement inside their homeland. And it is their right that we should guarantee for them their return to their homes and land.

I cannot for 1 minute think that you will neglect to study our request because you are the epitome of consciousness and responsibility and that because of your sublime duties you realize the huge perils which might result from any indifference in dealing with a crisis that has become an issue by itself.

Ever since the usurpation of Palestine, Lebanon has been aware of its duties toward this issue. By daily practice, Lebanon has proved that it is loyal to its commitments and therefore you should not meet its appeal with negativeness and indifference.

I am sounding the alarm bell and saying that Lebanon, which has been a safety valve and an outlet to all, if its crisis is not solved, it will turn into an explosion of many dangers that will go beyond Lebanon to embrace the entire area. Peace be with you.

Prince Fahd Speech

LD282340 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2052 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Address by Saudi Crown Prince Fahd to the closing session of the third Islamic Conference summit in At-Ta'if--live]

[Text] In the name of God, the all-merciful, the all-compassionate. Your Majesties, Your Excellencies and Highness: Dear brothers: Peace be with you. It was in the name of God that we opened the work of this conference and it is with the grace and praise of God that we have come to the end of its work. It gives me happiness to express to you my thanks and appreciation for the gigantic efforts you have made and the sound opinions you have contributed out of sincerity, wisdom and knowledge. This has a great effect on bringing success to this conference and on reaching its good results. I believe that you share with me the view that this conference has contributed to laying down the basic [word indistinct] for our steps at this important stage in our history; its results will continue to be beacons guiding all of us on a good path.

Perhaps the most prominent result which has been achieved at this conference is the Muslims' unanimity that the policy of solidarity among themselves is the ideal framework for the march of Islamic action, whether in the field of resolving our problems or that of attaining our goals or establishing our position in the international community.

The Muslim nation has asserted anew that the liberation of holy Jerusalem from the claws of Zionism is a must, and that the restoration of the established rights of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, determine their own fate and set up their independent state in Palestine under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the liberation of the other occupied Arab territories are an Islamic responsibility and duty for the realization of which the Muslim nation stands in solidarity.

Just as the Muslim nation has stood up to support the Arab right and defend the Islamic sanctities in Palestine, it is today standing up in solidarity to support our Muslim brothers in Afghanistan until the withdrawal of the usurper and occupier from their homeland is accomplished and until they restore in full their rights to sovereignty and independence.

On the other hand the fighting among brothers which has befallen the Muslim nation in its midst--which is manifested by the Iraqi-Iranian conflict--has been and continues to be a bleeding wound in the heart of our nation. Despite our concern and hope that this conference would bring a successful solution to this conflict, the absence of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which we regret, did not give us the opportunity of trying to achieve this. Nevertheless, we have continued the efforts of our organization to find an end to this conflict by going back to the book of God and the tradition of His prophet and respecting the charters and norms in settling differences by fair means and negotiations. We consider this to be a basis for any solution and an introduction which we hope will bring about the results which Muslims everywhere are looking forward to. We once more appeal to all our brothers to accept the good initiative to end the shedding of Muslim blood and to preserve their energies and resources to be used for the good of their homelands and nation. Any Islamic summit is a good opportunity to work for the good of the Muslim nation.

However, our meeting has a special importance because it takes place near the holy house of God and on the soil that has been the source of light and guidance. It also takes place at the beginning of a new [hegira] century, a matter that calls on us to announce to the Islamic nation the holy Mecca declaration which applies to the present time of this nation, is guided by the nation's faith and heritage and crystallizes what we wish to realize in the path of solidarity and adherence to the faith, as a shari'a and a course.

It also includes a call to the nation to develop its intellect on the basis of the Islamic heritage and history so that it can benefit fully from the principles of our faith and its teachings which can be followed everywhere and at all times. It includes a call to lend strength to the Islamic nation, to its honor and well-being in the belief that the strength of Muslims is strength in favor of good, peace, right and justice, and, therefore, for our own good and the good of all mankind.

The holy Mecca declaration is sincerely addressed to our nation and to the entire world from the reality of our historic responsibility in our blessed meeting in the land of the revelation and belief, holy Mecca.

Brothers, the rights of man in Islam are characterized in an all-embracing way and by Islam's keenness to honor man and to safeguard his freedoms. They are also characterized by the fact that they are rights that are guaranteed by the tolerant faith, for the individual and they are binding on the ruler and the subjects. They are also characterized by the fact that they are not abstract principles as those formulated by contemporary institutions and declarations well over 13 centuries after the emergence of Islam.

For this reason, brothers, we look forward to the release of a declaration of human rights in Islam in accordance with the call of this conference to the coming conference of the Islamic foreign ministers so that this declaration may be a document which explains the rights and duties of every individual of the Islamic nation.

Brothers, we thank God who made us succeed in drawing up a plan of action for economic cooperation among the Islamic states in order to give a strong impetus to economic development in a complimentary and cooperative manner for the purpose of achieving prosperity and progress for the citizens.

We will amass enough human and material resources to implement this development and achieve success at arriving at our desired aims, God willing. This will be within the framework of a stable international economic system which guarantees justice and balance between nations.

Brothers, the debates that took place at our meetings and the decisions we have made reflect our resolution to implement the requirements of our tolerant faith within the framework of its immortal message which seeks to establish all human relations on the basis of right, freedom, fraternity and justice. God willing, these will turn to all the lofty human directions across the frontiers of the Islamic world in the call for fraternity, peace, and freedom for all men.

In conclusion, I thank you all once again hoping that the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its people were successful in their efforts to organize this conference. I hope that you will also permit me, on your behalf, to express thanks and appreciation to his excellency the secretary general of the organization and his colleagues for their efforts which had a prominent role in the success of this conference. I also hope that you will permit me to thank, in your name, the translators and all the other organs and individuals and the other workers, senior and junior, whether in the course of the sessions of the conference or outside it, and whom we cannot name nor mention their particular work despite their efforts.

May God guide the steps of all of us and may He give this nation dignity, victory and support. Peace and the blessing of God be upon you.

Niger President's Speech

AB281644 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Excerpts] The head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, addressed the Islamic Conference summit currently being held in At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia. In his speech, the head of state made a general survey of the current situation in the Islamic world. The summit meeting of the Islamic Conference Organization constitutes an important historical event for the community of the faithful, Col Seyni Kountche said. But apart from the sincere and deep devotion of a great majority of the community, which brings us great joy and fervent hope, the size of the movement favors certain types of behavior to which the head of state drew the attention of all brothers in Islam present at the conference.

The first, the head of state said, is undoubtedly deviationism, from which the new Islamic revival has emerged. The spread of Islam in black Africa has become a natural fact against which no pocket of animism has been able to resist. Everything happens as if an invisible hand is guiding the steps of our religion through the forests and plains after it had conquered the Savannah and the Sachel. Therefore, we cannot understand the exaggerated enthusiasm of some of these propagators of the faith who, unable to control their taste for conquest, identify themselves with the divine reverence, on which they depend even to the point of believing or making people believe that they are new prophets. Rather, they are prophets of evil, for their intolerance, their radicalism and their intransigence are foreign to Islam.

Secondly, there is manipulation of the Palestinian cause, which has become a simple game of chess for certain ends that are difficult for those of us who are outside the Arab political problems to understand.

The head of state explained these two points: First of all, he said, we have noticed that everywhere--and especially in Africa--some false prophets are rearing their ugly heads. Their aim is not to follow the right route prescribed for the faithful, but to question even the sacred principles of the holy Koran.

These preachings have far-reaching consequences in some countries and have resulted in a situation in which everybody arrogates to himself the right to interpret Islamic thought in his own way. This creates difficult problems that go beyond religious considerations alone and even attack the very foundations on which society is based.

For young, weak and defenseless nations that have only recently attained their independence, these social troubles are obviously of extreme gravity. These troubles only retard their development, and therefore they are unable to create a society which has emerged from colonization, ready to contribute to the strengthening and maintenance of peace in a more humane and just world. It is peace we need, not slogans based on concepts that have nothing to do with Islamic thought.

In this regard, we sincerely deplore the behavior of a certain head of state in our region who continues to indulge in activities lacking any wisdom under the cover of a faith the Islamic foundations of which we end up by doubting. Rather, we see a man who has become a prisoner of a hegemonic political vision that undermines the very existence of our region.

We cannot find any justification for such an enterprise which, in the end, plays into the hands of the imperialists against whom we are supposed to be fighting. This, therefore, is a paradoxical situation that can only be explained by political ambition and lack of religious sentiment. Again, we are trying not to consider the abominably racist nature of his dream, by which he makes a shameless call on some ethnic groups of Semitic origin in some of our states to join, according to a well-known process, a so-called Islamic legion to crush us.

Hate for one of the components of world imperialism is no justification for such effort to destabilize young African states, especially the more Islamic ones. We tend to forget that people who have been subjected to foreign domination for so long, once they attain freedom and international sovereignty, become very sensitive to new attempts to bind them into servitude.

Thanks to the divine mercy of God, several of our states have considerable wealth under their soils which give them great financial profits. These profits have already been placed at the disposal of others by helping other, poorer Islamic states and especially those of Africa south of the Sahara. To this end, the head of states paid glowing tribute to all governments that have given financial backing to projects, thus demonstrating Islamic solidarity in concrete from and giving a real example of human solidarity.

However, President Kountche expressed the wish that the funds, banks and other Arab development institutions would show a more intense activity in order to correct the image of indifference that some people accuse them of, despite their incontestable vitality. The increase in energy prices during the last few years has enabled the producing countries to in[illegible] their incomes in real terms. President Kountche expressed the hope that the su[illegible]ery revenue thus gained would go mostly to help countries which depend entirely on foreign countries for their energy supplies.

The head of state particularly drew their attention to the situation of the African states of the Sachel region. The heavy constraints which the acquisition of energy supplies constantly put on their budgets come at a time when not only have the prices of their primary products declined in real term[illegible], but also the quantity of those products, which are agricultural, has been considerably reduced by unfavorable climatic conditions. The situation thus created is rather painful, for if there is no large external aid forthcoming, the very life of the people of this region is at stake.

An exceptional effort is therefore necessary to save them. It is even in direct line with the (Senkora) proposals, but it should not be envisaged as simple aid; its real aim should be to promote, maintain and strengthen their production capacity, and thus lead these people on to a new stage of development which provides the means for their own progress. It is within this perspective that the people of the region call for your financial cooperation, he said. The immediate imperative which they face is self-sufficiency in food, which they must provide at all cost with a bold irrigation policy to supplement rainfall shortages.

Added to these natural hazards, which we are fighting, is the economic backwardness to which we are subjected by the disorganized industrial world in every business transaction we undertake with them. The worsening terms of exchange condemn us to an inevitable cooperation. If our export products experience abnormally low prices, they are either the result of the prevailing economic situation or from speculation. The case of uranium, which I know very well, is an example.

Contrary to all expectations, the head of state said, the major mineral wealth in Niger--uranium--has not undergone any change in value to correspond with other energy products. Rather, the price of this product on the international market has gone down by a third in current value and more in terms of purchasing power. A paradoxical situation is thus created. Right now, the industrialized countries, which are the only consumers of uranium, produce nuclear electricity at prices abnormally lower than other combustibles.

Vice President Malik's Speech

BK290821 Jakarta OANA in English 0714 GMT 29 Jan 81

["Pool item"]

[Text] At'Ta'if, 29 Jan (OANA/ANTARA)--Indonesian Vice President Adam Malik said the third summit of Islamic nations opening here on January 25 took place at a time when danger and challenges were mounting not only because of the development of international politics but also because of the development within Islamic nations themselves.

Addressing the summit he said that any breach of unity among 42 member countries of the Islamic Conference Organization would mar the image of the Islamic world. Unity and solidarity among Islamic nations, he stressed, are a prerequisite which is in accordance with the teachings of Islam. Global and regional questions, therefore, need immediate and integral solution.

It is not realistic for us to expect 42 nations to share the same approach and give the same prominence to a number of questions. In spite of different tactics, he said, we must feel committed to a spirit of unity in the sense that we are striving after fundamental aims.

Malik said that the Iran-Iraq conflict, which only benefitted the enemy, should be settled peacefully and within the shortest possible time.

President Suharto, in opening the 59th session of OPEC ministers in Bali in December last year, appealed to Iran and Iraq to settle their conflict in accordance with the spirit of Islam. Both countries are brothers of one big family.

Malik said that lasting peace in the Middle East could not be restored unless the Palestinian question was settled. He told the summit that ways should be sought to restore Arab sovereignty over the holy city of Jerusalem.

In Malik's view, solution to the Palestinian question will not be possible if the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation) is not taken into consideration.

Commenting on Afghanistan the vice president said the international community could not tolerate and justify the presence of foreign troops in that country. He did not mention the Soviet Union but said calls for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan remained unheeded.

The Islamic Conference Organisation, he said, should continue efforts until Afghanistan becomes a fully sovereign Islamic nation and a nonaligned power.

Malik hoped that the Jakarta declaration, issued at the first world Islamic mass media conference in Jakarta in September 1980 sponsored by the Rabitoh Alam Islami [World Muslim League], could be the platform for the further formulation of Islamic information strategy.

After noting the deepening gap between advanced and developing nations, Malik voiced pleasure that more and more developing nations were now aware of the importance of the need for closer economic and technical cooperation aimed at consolidating collective resilience.

The Third World and the ICO member countries for the first time in history now have the potential to put to effective use their resources to boost development through joint efforts, he said.

Now we are able to set up trade and financial bodies, determine joint activities in industries and services to further develop the economies of Islamic nations. The setting up of an Islamic centre for the development of trade in Tangier, Morocco, is a step forward in the implementation of a general agreement on economic, commercial and technical cooperation.

The centre, he said, can service the practical needs of ICO member countries. He said the summit was held at the right time in view of the UN conference on underdeveloped countries in August this year. In this connection the vice president voiced Indonesia's support to a draft recommendation at the foreign ministers meeting prior to the summit.

Mecca Declaration

LD282224 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2020 GMT 28 Jan 81

["Text" of Mecca declaration read at the final session of the third Islamic Conference summit in At-Ta'if by the secretary of the third Islamic Conference summit, not further identified--live]

[Text] We, the kings, presidents and amirs of the states and governments, members of the Islamic Conference Organization, while meeting at the third Islamic Conference summit held at holy Mecca from 25 to 28 January 1981, thank Almighty God for bestowing his grace on this meeting in the holy city and in the shadow of the blessed ka'bah, the cradle of the revelation and the qiblah of Muslims at the beginning of the new hegira century, a meeting which we consider to be a solemn event in the history of the Islamic nation and which we regard as a decisive starting point for an all-embracing Islamic awakening which requires all Muslims to take a firm pause during which they should review their past record and their current reality and look forward with a firm will to a better future in the shadow of the policy of Islamic solidarity, restoring unity to their ranks and advancement and prosperity to their life and prestige to their position in human society so that they can play their role in human civilization.

The true affiliation of Muslims to Islam and their true adherence to its principles and values as a way of life is their shield which protects them against the imminent dangers and is their ideal way toward achieving invulnerability, dignity and prosperity and their straight course to building the future, and their guarantee which safeguards the nation's noble character and which protects it from the sweeping tyranny of materialism and which provides it with a powerful incentive which drives those who are in charge of its affairs and its sons to rise to liberate its holy shrines and to recover its rights and its place so that it can join the nations of the world in realizing equality, peace and plenty for all mankind.

The belief of all Muslims in the immortal teachings manifested in freedom, justice and the dignity of man and standing up to injustice and aggression, and their belief in tolerance, mercy and fraternity calls on us to make a resolution to establish a just peace and amity between peoples, to guarantee the rights of man and to continue to support the international organizations which are based on human principles and peaceful coexistence between peoples so that a new era may begin in which relations between nations are governed by principles and not forces, free from all forms of persecution, exploitation, domination injustice, colonialism in both its old and new forms and in which all forms of discrimination on the basis of race, color, or creed are ended.

We reaffirm that adherence to the faith and opposition to apostasy and the anti-Islam tendencies fortifies our societies against self-weakness and feebleness in the effectiveness of our civilization; it enables these societies to avoid what befell them in the past--disunity and subjugation, the fact that placed many Muslim countries under foreign control, including Jerusalem, the first of the two qiblahs and the third holiest place, and subsequently made them endure various forms of injustice and aggression. This led to the diminishing of these countries' scientific gains and their share of their own material resources; they remained until the beginning of this century a target, with their independence, security, honor and dignity being endangered and challenged.

We note with profound regret the position in which present mankind finds itself, despite the material progress and the vast scientific and technical gains made--suffering iritual poverty, weakness of faith and lack of morals, so much so that injustice spreads in the social entity, crises worsen in economic situations, and instability follows instability in the international political structure. The forces of evil have become stronger and the seats of war and sedition have become many, threatening the tranquillity of man and the security of the world and the safety of human civilization. We appreciate that our Islamic nation possesses genuine factors for establishing unity and solidarity, and for realizing progress, dignity and prosperity due to the book of God it possesses and the example of God's messenger it follows, as the book and the example set a comprehensive guideline of life guiding it toward right, good and salvation, connecting the nation with its heritage of civilization, creating for it the means for liberating itself from subjugation and destruction, mobilizing it in the means of spiritual strength, and enabling it to utilize all its energies, and to thus be this nation's guide on the right path.

We also appreciate that our nation, which is made strong by such spiritual energies, has material and human means consisting of about 1 billion people of various types spread over a vast area of countries and having vast natural resources, and that the good use of these means can allow this nation to occupy a prominent place in this world and guarantee for it prosperity and can be a factor of good and stability for the benefit of all mankind.

For all this, we, at this conference, and in this country, and on this decisive day in the history of Islam, are resolved to strengthen the bonds of solidarity among ourselves and seize the opportunities of this awakening, and for this we declare the following:

Out of our belief that Muslims, despite the differences in language, color, countries and situation, are one nation, holding on to the bond of Islam and inspired in their life by a course on which they do not differ, and derive their ideological source from a common heritage of civilization, and shoulder one mission in this world and are thus a nation which rejects bias toward any bloc or any ideological tendency and which refuses to be divided by whims and interests, we are determined to move forward in order to strengthen the ties of solidarity between our peoples and states, to transcend all that is likely to lead to division and dissension, and to amicably settle any conflict that might arise among us, seeking the arbitration of documents and the principles of fraternity, community and linkage, and the standards of justice and tolerance in which we all believe, and which we get from the book of God and the tradition set by his prophet, regarding them as a permanent resort in any arbitration.

In accordance with the aspirations of our peoples, we are determined to intensify consultation between us concerning international matters so that our moves on the international scene become complementary, and so that our positions at the international organizations are coordinated in a search for more effectiveness of our common efforts, and in order to make clearer the orientations of our nation, and to defend its causes, rights and interests, and to consolidate its place and prestige in the world.

We are determined to wage a jihad by all the means at our disposal in order to liberate our occupied territories, to help one another in the defense of our independence and territorial integrity, to defend our rights and remove the unjustices besetting us, relying on God and on our own forces and on our strong solidarity.

Realizing that Muslims are, in the world of today, being subjected to many unjustices and surrounded by various threats due to a logic of force and aggression, and to an intensification of the use of violence in international relations; and knowing that Islam permits to those who believe in it and to others only right and justice, and offers to those who do not fight us in our religion, who do not drive us out from our homes and do not violate our sanctities only piety and fairness; and as Islam does not believe in complacence toward the unrighteous and in acceptance of injustice and oppression, we reaffirm in the face of Zionist aggression that has usurped the land of Palestine and the other occupied territories our determination to counter this aggression, its schemes and practices with a comprehensive resistance. We also reject and denounce the policies which make this aggression possible and which extend to it political and economic aid, manpower and military aid.

We also reject any initiative that does not adopt the Palestinian option [as heard], which consists in a just settlement to the Palestinian question based on the reestablishment of the unquestionable national rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to return, to self-determination and to set up an independent Palestinian state on its national territory, under the leadership of the PLO, its sole legitimate representative.

We also reject any attempt to put pressure on us or on any other state of the world in order to accept a fait accompli and a capitulation to unjust solutions.

We assert our determination to confront aggression and pressures by all means and to make preparations for a jihad for the liberation of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the sanctities and for the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people which have been asserted by the international legality and by the UN resolutions connected with the question of Palestine.

We consider the provocations committed against the Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem and the transgressions on the Islamic and Christian sanctities in occupied Palestine and on the religious and inalienable national rights of the people of Palestine and the continuation of transgression represented in the decisions to annex Jerusalem and to usurp it from its lawful owners as grave reasons that prompt us to adopt a firm stand to reject this transgression and to condemn those who support it and to stand in the face of everyone who condone it or recognize it.

Therefore we pledge a jihad with the means we possess for the liberation of Jerusalem and to make this liberation, the principal Islamic issue, the responsibility of this generation of our nation so that, with God's help, Jerusalem will be liberated together with the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and returned to their lawful owners.

With regard to what has been committed in the land of Afghanistan--flagrant invasion of an Islamic sovereign state and violation of the right of the Afghan people to freedom and self-determination and to preserve their Islamic identity--we are determined to continue backing the people of Afghanistan in their struggle. We are still concerned about the situation in Afghanistan arising from the foreign armed intervention. We again affirm the determination to endeavor to find a political solution to this crisis based on the immediate and total withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan and respect for the political independence and territorial integrity and the nonaligned nature of Afghanistan, as well as the respect of the inalienable rights of the heroic Afghan people to self-determination without any foreign interference or any pressure. We declare our full solidarity with the Afghan people who are striving for their freedom and independence.

We express our profound concern over the growing rivalry between the two superpowers for spheres of influence and their increased attempts to firmly establish their military presence in the Arab regions which are adjacent to the states of the Islamic world, such as the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea, the Red Sea and the Gulf.

We confirm our joint conviction that peace and stability in the Gulf, and the security of its maritime routes, is the absolute responsibility of the Gulf states without foreign interference.

Taking into consideration the oppression of minorities and Muslim groups in many parts of the world, we declare such behavior to be a violation of human rights and an impairment of man's dignity and we call on all states with Muslim minorities to enable them to practice their religious rites in complete freedom and to enjoy their equal rights on the basis of citizenship and the sanctity of law.

In view of the spread in international relations of the evils of racism and fa[illegible]aticism and the dominant nature of them of the logic of force and the arms race, the [word indistinct] and economic injustice prevailing in them, and the manifestations of colonialism and subordination of weak peoples--a matter which threatens to cause the collapse of the world's civilization and the disturbance of its social and material balance--and out of the hope that the forces of good in the whole world will cooperate so that humanitarian values calling for fraternity, justice and peace, as approved by the principles of Islam and consolidated by its historical traditions, will prevail, we call on all countries and peoples to build a world based on truthful intentions and joint efforts so that peace may prevail and the conditions of struggle and war will disappear, when disputes will be settled in an amicable manner when possible and relations will be conducted in a constructive and useful manner; so as to dedicate the energies of mankind to advancing the life of man and not be wasted in the arms race and by the means of death and destruction; so that justice prevails and relations among peoples will be based on equality, fraternity, freedom and mercy, rather than on discrimination and violence; so that the oppressed peoples will be liberated and be free of the evils of sedition kindled by those supporting war; and so that people will be assured and their basic and humanitarian rights be secured.

We also confirm our eagerness, and call on others, to work for the consolidation of the United Nations and the other international institutions which form suitable forums for cooperation among mankind and importance rostrums for dialogue and understanding and (satisfactory) means for settling disputes and dealing with crises.

We express a strong denunciation of all trends that seek to impose trusteeship on the United Nations and to impede its activity. We condemn Israel and the countries which have been violating the principles of the UN Charter and disregarding the unanimous will of mankind which the organization represents.

We stress our loyalty to the principles and aims of the nonaligned movement and also our concern to support the Arab League and the OAU, and also our full solidarity with the countries of the Third World.

Out of our belief in the need of our peoples to adhere to their religion and to rely on their heritage in the building of a society which is committed to faith, justice and ethics, we stress our intention to be guided by the book of God and the tradition of his prophet in the system of life in our communities and in consolidating relations among ourselves and with the countries and peoples of the world in the belief that this effort is the best guarantee to make the word of right and virtue rise above anything else and to establish justice and peace--the best way toward the prosperity, security and dignity of the peoples of the Muslim nation.

Out of our concern to spread consultation among Muslims and to foster Islamic principles in the life of our nation so that virtue may prevail, vice may be shunned and unity in the general will of citizens may be the guiding motto, and so that they may participate in the conduct of their affairs free from the causes of weakness and discord, we shall, to achieve this, try to facilitate contact between our peoples and their specialized organizations and provide an opportunity for a continued exchange of advice.

We also affirm our concern to uphold the rights of man and his dignity, inspired by the book of God and the traditions of his prophet, being a fundamental point of reference for the safeguard of the rights of mankind and their interests. We also stress our resolve to ensure the inviolability of man, his freedom and his basic needs. Toward this end we shall try to establish the basis and means for safeguarding rights and sanctities, warding off injustices and supporting all peoples struggling for freedom, independence and justice, and and also supporting the principles of justice and dignity in the world and wherever they are exposed to persecution, including Palestine and South Africa.

Out of our realization of our common interests, we declare our determination to work to put an end to poverty which is still being experienced by some of our people, through consolidating our economic cooperation on the basis of the integration of our capabilities so as to promote the coordinated development of our countries. We also, in accordance with the spirit of Islamic solidarity, declare our intention to promote the Islamic awakening of the less developed countries among us. We also declare our anxiety to guide our development policies so as to strike a balance in them between spiritual and material progress.

We call for the establishment of economic relations in the world based on the principles of justice and equality and the harmony of interests so that the wide difference between industrial states and developing and poor countries will disappear, and so that what will prevail will be an economic order based on justice and solidarity, in which development policies are rationalized and integrated, which will finally eliminate hunger and its dangers and the forms of deprivation and all the forms of exploitation of peoples who suffer from the traces of colonialism and backwardness, achieving for them the development of their resources and the best benefit from them.

We confirm anew the right to sovereignty of peoples over their natural resources and their right to control their exploitation. Out of our belief in the provisions of the principles of Islam--that the seeking of knowledge is a duty on every Muslim--we declare the intention to cooperate with the aim of expanding the spreading of knowledge and consolidating its institutions so that ignorance and illiteracy will be eliminated, and also to work for the consolidation of an Islamic curriculum in education and the encouragement of research and interpretation [ijtihad] among the ulema of the Muslims and their thinkers, while also expanding in sciences and modern technology.

We also pledge to coordinate our efforts in the field of education and culture so that we derive from the sources of our religion and the course of our heritage what unites the nation and consolidates its culture and solidarity, and rid our societies of the manifestation of decay and deviation, and purify them with the most noble morals and fortify the soul against ignorance and against principles hostile to Islam, and safeguard our nation from the campaigns based on the exploitation of the needs of some (?innocent) Muslims to separate them from their religion.

Out of the belief in the need to spread the principles of Islam and its cultural brilliance in Islamic societies and in the world by showing the spiritual powers and moral meanings in its principles and laws which encourage progress, good and prosperity, we are determined to cooperate in making available the human and material means for the achievement of these objectives.

We also pledge to make further efforts in all the cultural fields in order to achieve a rapprochement of thoughts among Muslims and to cleanse Islamic thought of all that is alien or [word indistinct].

We also pledge, within the context of exchange and common plans, to develop our information media and institutions, adhering to the guidance and teachings of Islam in a way that secures for them an effective influence in the reforming of society and in a way that contributes to the establishment of an international information order characterized by justice, impartiality and morals, so that our nation will be able to give prominence to its existence through its true features and reply to the [word indistinct] of the information campaigns aimed at besieging our peoples and their [word indistinct], their defamation and the distortion of the truth.

While we recall with satisfaction the setting up of the Islamic Conference Organization and quietly watch its continuous development and the strengthening of its place on the international scene--a symbol for the bringing together of the ranks of Muslims and a framework for understanding and closeness between them--and while we also see the creation of establishments stemming from the organization and the coming together of joint efforts toward this end, we pledge to strengthen and develop our organization to enable it to have the service of useful, competent people and to have enough resources in order to be able to assume the noble tasks allotted to it. We also pledge to support the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Palestine Fund, and various establishments and projects of the organization in order to enable it to assume its duties.

We bear in mind to care for and support various international and state Islamic bodies and establishments which share the objective of our organization in order to strengthen the ties of fraternity between Muslims, to intensify their solidarity in various matters and to emphasize their role in the world.

We also bear in mind to care for and support popular Islamic establishments and bodies which serve the objectives and principles of the charter of the organization in such a way as not to come into contradiction with the laws and rules of the member states.

We urge our peoples to seek protection in the principles of their religion and its civilization's values and to unify all their forces in confronting the challenges which surround them, and to help each other in order to better themselves and assume their mission in order to achieve honor, dignity and prosperity.

We urge all states and peoples to share with the Islamic nation, states and peoples, the peaceful and sincere feelings of human fraternity without hatred, injustice or tyranny in order to build together a world useful to man and to raise the level of our spiritual and material life.

We pray to our God to guide us, to make our efforts successful and to bestow good on our life.

"God promises those of you who believe and do righteous deeds that he will surely make them successors in the land, even as he made those before them successors, and that he will surely establish their religion for them that he has approved for them, and will give them in exchange, after their fear, security; they shall worship me, not associating anything with me. Those who disbelieve after that, they are the ungodly." [from the Koran]

Final Statement

LD291130 Jidda IINA in Arabic 0900 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] At-Ta'if, 29 Jan (IINA)--The final statement of the third Islamic Conference summit, session of Palestine and holy Jerusalem, Mecca, 25-28 January 1981.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. At the invitation of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, monarch of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and in accordance with the decision taken at the 10th Islamic Conference meeting held in Fes, Morocco, 8-12 May 1979, the third Islamic Conference summit was held in holy Mecca, in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 25-28 January 1981, under the motto: the session of Palestine and holy Jerusalem.

The conference was attended by kings, presidents, and amirs of the following Islamic states: the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, the state of Bahrain, the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the United Republic of Cameroon, the Republic of Djibouti, the United Arab Emirates, the Gabonese Republic, the Republic of Gambia, the People's Revolutionary Repulbic of Guinea, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the Republic of Upper Volta, the Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros, the Republic of Indonesia, the Republic of Iraq, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the state of Kuwait, the Republic of Lebanon, Malaysia, the Republic of Maldives, the Republic of Mali, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Republic of Niger, the Sultanate of Oman, the Republic of Uganda, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Shaykdom of Qatar, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Palestine, the Republic of Senegal, the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Republic of Chad, the Somali Democratic Republic, the Republic of Tunisia, the Republic of Turkey, the Yemen Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The Islamic Republic of Iran and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah were absent from the conference.

The following states, organizations and institutions followed the work of the conference as observers: the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, the Islamic World League, the United Nations, the Arab League, the Organization of African Unity, UNESCO, the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic World Congress, the president of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the World Symposium for Muslim Youths, the INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY, the Broadcasting Organization of the Islamic States, the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Exchange of Goods, the International Union of Islamic Banks, the World Federation of Arab International Islamic Schools, the Organization of Islamic Capitals, the European Islamic Council, the UN High Commission for Refugees, the Arab Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Moro Liberation Front, the Afghan Mujahidin movement the Christian Eastern Orthodox delegation.

This session was convened at the grand mosque, close to the holy Ka'bah at the beginning of the 15th century after the hegira and during the months which witnessed the birth of Mohammed the prophet, the messenger of God. It convened in an atmosphere of sacred beauty of the site and the greatness of the special historic occasion, conferring awe and prestige on its opening sessions in the Grand Mosque. The leaders of the Islamic nation felt the greatness of their position as they stood together to pray in the sacred Ka'bah imploring Almighty God to help them shoulder the heavy responsibilities placed on them in a world full of problems and challenges, to lead them to the path of solidarity, accord and guidance, to help them discard causes of division and discard so that the Islamic nation might return through his guidance and his success--as God has willed it to be in the holy book--the best of peoples evolved for mankind, enjoining what is right and forbidding what is wrong.

In his two opening speeches His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz pointed out the awakening which distinguishes this Muslim nation at the beginning of this century; the awakening which is void of enmity and disagreement, heralding a new society that ensures for the Muslim his aspirations for honor and dignity and that realizes for mankind the hope, peace and progress for which it aspires.

The conference then met at the conference palace in At-Ta'if, where it heard speeches by the heads of delegations and the representatives of international organizations. It also heard a detailed statement from UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim in which he dealt with various issues of concern to mankind and also the role the Muslim countries can play in tackling these issues. All the delegations praised the generous hospitality and the spendid arrangements offered by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the convening of this conference.

After the heads of delegations and guests finished delivering their statements to the conference, closed sessions were held on Tuesday and Wednesday, 27 and 28 January 1981. At these sessions topics on the agenda were deliberated, during which the resolutions submitted by the foreign ministers conference which paved the way for the meeting of the summit were endorsed.

The conference approved the following:

1. The agenda submitted to it.

2. The general report submitted by the preparatory conference of the Islamic states' foreign ministers.

3. The Mecca declaration.

The conference also approved the following resolutions:

In the political field:

1. Holy Jerusalem: The program of basic action to confront the Zionist enemy: the commitment to the liberation of Arab Jerusalem to make it the capital of the Palestinian state and the call on all the states of the world to respect the UN resolutions against dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities, which would give those authorities an excuse to say that such dealings were an implied recognition or an acceptance of the fait accompli which they imposed by declaring Jerusalem a united capital of "the Zionist entity."

The conference decided to use all economic potentials and natural resources of the Islamic states to weaken the Israeli economy and halt the financial, economic and political backing which Israel is obtaining, and to work to change the international political stances in favor of the Palestinian people and to back the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

2. The question of Palestine and the Middle East: The conference decided to consider the question of Palestine as the core of the problem of the Middle East and number one issue of the Islamic nation. It affirms the commitment to liberate all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, to refuse to accept any situation that would encroach on the Arab sovereignty of the holy city of Jerusalem and not to allow any Arab or Islamic side to resort alone to solve the Palestinian question and the issues of the occupied Arab territories.

It affirmed that just peace in the Middle East region cannot possibly be established except on the basis of Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return, to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state on the land of Palestine under the leadership of the PLO.

It decided to continue resisting the Camp David agreement and to consider Security Council Resolution 242 as inconsistent with the Palestinian and the Arab rights and as not forming a suitable basis for solving the Middle East crisis and the question of Palestine.

It decided that the Islamic states will be committed to the use of all their military, political, and economic potentials and natural resources, including oil, as an effective means to back the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation and in order to confront the states which back the Zionist entity militarily, economically and politically. It called on the EEC states to fulfill their undertakings not to put into effect their economic bilateral and collective agreements with Israel on the occupied Palestinian Arab territories.

3. The situation in Afghanistan: The conference expressed its strong concern over the continuation of the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan and called once again for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Afghanistan. It also expressed its extreme concern over the conditions of Afghan refugees, urged that assistance be provided to them and that the appropriate conditions be achieved for their return to their homes.

The conference called for increased efforts to insure that Afghanistan remains a non-aligned independent Islamic state. It affirmed the undertaking by the Islamic Conference to continue efforts to solve this question. It recommended that the ministerial committee comprising the secretary general of the Islamic Conference and the foreign ministers of Guinea, Iran, Pakistan and Tunisia cooperate with the UN secretary general and his special envoy in their endeavors to find a just solution to the situation in Afghanistan.

4. Islamic solidarity: The conference stressed the importance of coexistence among the Islamic member states based on justice, equality, mutual respect and the commitment to noninterference in internal affairs.

It urged the coordination of efforts and solidarity to achieve independence for all peoples and protect their full sovereignty and lawful interests. It urged all member states to consolidate Islamic solidarity among them based on the teachings of Islam in upholding the causes of freedom, equality, progress and peace; and to encourage research, studies, and seminars to be held, based on a scientific point of view. It asked the secretary general of the organization to render the necessary assistance and facilities to members state to achieve these aims through the organization and its subsidiary organs.

It urged the members state to increase their cooperation in the economic, trade, and technical field in the interest of Islamic solidarity.

It appealed to members states to abstain from taking part in military alliances which are in existence within the framework of the conflict between the major powers and to reject the establishment of foreign military bases on their territory.

The conference decided to strictly adhere to the principles of noninterference directly or indirectly in internal affairs and to refrain from fomenting dissension and discord, matters which are incompatible with the principles of Islam, on which the Islamic Conference Organization is founded. It also decided to make efforts to eliminate intellectual and doctrinal differences which may arise between them by stressing the fundamental spiritual, moral and social values which units all Muslims, and dangers which contradict the substance of Islam.

5. Holy jihad: The kings, princes and heads of the Islamic states have agreed on holy jihad to deliver holy Jerusalem, support the Palestine people and achieve a withdrawal from occupied Arab territory. The Islamic states would like to stress in this resolution that jihad has an Islamic meaning which is not open to interpretation or misunderstanding. The practical measures for its implementation should be made in accordance with this and by continued consultation between the Islamic states.

6. Dispute between Iran and Iraq: The conference expressed its deep concern over the continued fighting between the two Islamic states of Iran and Iraq. On the basis of the resolution passed at the conference of Islamic foreign ministers held in New York on 26 December 1980 concerning the formation of the Good Offices Committee, the conference decided to call on Iran and Iraq to agree to Islamic mediation and to facilitate the task of the Good Offices Committee, whose membership has been expanded to include the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, Gambia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Turkey, Guinea and the PLO.

The conference called on the two states to observe an immediate cease-fire and announced that the member states of the conference have agreed to set up an Islamic force to implement a cease-fire, if necessary, and in accordance with a recommendation from the Good Offices Committee.

7. Problems of the Sahel: The conference stressed the need for contributions to the Sahel states, which have suffered as a result of drought, inspired by the concept of Islamic solidarity. It agreed to the program prepared by the joint committee for states which are fighting the drought regarding to the necessary urgent aid to solve the famine problem. It was decided to form a specialized committee at a ministerial level to be named the Committee of Islamic Solidarity With the Peoples of the Sahel. It will be charged with following up the implementation of measures and taking initiatives. It is to be headed by a head of an Islamic state or government and will comprise the secretary general [presumably of the Islamic Conference] and the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Malaysia, Palestine, the UAE and Kuwait. It is to be joined by a representative from the joint committee of the states affected by the drought.

8. Mayotte Island: The conference reaffirms its support for the Government of the Comoros and its people in the struggle for the return [word indistinct] to the territory of the Comoro Islands. It calls on France to resume the work begun to find a just solution consistent with the resolutions of the Islamic Conference Organization with regard to the island of Mayotte.

9. Eritrea: The conference calls for finding a just and peaceful solution for the Eritrean question and supports every effort to attain such a solution. It also calls for the formation of a committee consisting of Senegal, Guinea and the Secretariat General of the Islamic Conference Organization to make the necessary contacts, to follow up the peaceful efforts and to submit results to the next Islamic Conference foreign ministers' meeting.

10. Islamic Court of Justice: The conference has agreed to set up an Islamic Court of Justice and has called for a meeting of experts from member states to draft a statute for the court. The secretary general has been asked to make the necessary arrangements for holding the meeting of experts and submitting the results to the next meeting of the Islamic foreign ministers.

11. The oppressed people in the Horn of Africa: The conference expresses full support for the oppressed Muslim inhabitants in the Horn of Africa and calls for common efforts to be made by the parties to the conflict to attain a just solution. It calls for the complete and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign forces from the Horn of Africa and appeals to all member states to offer, in the spirit of Islamic solidarity, financial and material help to the inhabitants concerned, in particular to the refugees.

With regard to the basic issues, the conference approved the following: The Islamic summit meetings will be held periodically, every 3 years; the secretary general's election will take place every 4 years and will not be renewable; the post of fourth assistant secretary general for the holy Jerusalem and Palestine issue will be established; the question of reviewing the charter will be left to the next conference of Islamic foreign ministers, including the question of extending the term of office of the assistant secretaries general.

The conference also approved the following recommendations:

1. The document of human rights in Islam will be referred to a committee to be formed from all member states which will be summoned by the General Secretariat to study this document. It will submit its results to the next conference of Islamic foreign ministers.

2. To entrust the General Secretariat with the task of arranging with the Jerusalem Committee the continuation of the preparation of the Jerusalem document by the experts' committee; of receiving the observations of the members of the Jerusalem Committee within 3 months of receiving the document; of working to issue and distribute the document in the conference's three languages in order that it is received by various sectors of public opinion.

2. To refer the Islamic Conference's information plan to a committee of information experts comprising all member states as well as to the broadcasting stations of various Muslim countries and IINA and to make use of the results of the Jakarta Islamic information conference when studying that plan. The committee will meet at the invitation of the secretary general; it will be considered to have a quorum regardless of the number of members present. The results of the committee meeting will then be referred to the member-states so that they may contribute observations and so that the plan can be amended by the General Secretariat in accordance with those observations. The result will be submitted to the coming Islamic foreign ministers' conference.

4. Consideration of Eritrea's request to be accepted as an observer member of the Islamic Conference Organization will be postponed until the next session of the Islamic foreign ministers' conference and when the results of the deliberations of the Eritrea Committee--which was formed in accordance with the Eritrea resolution--are reviewed.

5. The conference underlined its previous resolution regarding the issue of the Philippine Muslims, the resolution which was adopted at the 11th Islamic conference in Islamabad. The task of drafting a resolution on the issue will be left to the four-man committee, to be submitted to the coming Islamic foreign ministers' conference.

6. To approve a change of the flag of the Islamic Conference Organization. The General Secretariat will submit the final specifications and colors of the flag to be approved by the coming Islamic foreign ministers' conference.

In the economic field:

1. Plan of action to bolster economic cooperation among the member countries: The conference noted with concern that the developing countries' problems have become aggravated as a result of the current crises in international economic relations. This widens the gap between the developing and advanced countries.

The conference is of the opinion that economic cooperation among the member countries in particular represents a useful means of bolstering their unity in striving to realize the new international economic system.

The conference approved the plan of action for bolstering economic cooperation among member countries and asked the General Secretariat of the Islamic Conference Organization to speed up the adoption of appropriate measures for implementing this plan.

2. The establishment of the Islamic Center for the Development of Trade:

The conference has decided:

To establish apparatus belonging to the Islamic Conference Organization to be called the Islamic Center for the Development of Trade; its headquarters shall be in Tangier, the Kingdom of Morocco.

To approve the statute and budget of the center for the financial year 1981-82.

To call on the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco to take all necessary measures for the functioning of the center.

To direct the Secretariat General to render every possible assistance to the Moroccan Government and to work and closely cooperate with it for the establishment of the center.

To call on the member countries to render all necessary assistance to the center in order to enable it to realize its aims and objectives.

Agreement on the promotion, protection and guarantee of investments in the member countries:

Realizing that the signing of such an agreement by the member countries will ensure the best use of their existing economic potentials, will lead to their development, will allow the transfer of capital among the member countries, will enable their peoples to realize economic progress and prosperity, will eliminate all obstacles to the transfer of capital between member countries and will make it possible to expand the various sections and their investment capacilities, the conference decided:

To urge the member countries to provide the Secretariat General of the Islamic Conference Organization with their observations on the draft agreement.

To authorize the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization to hold a very high-level meeting for the representatives of the member countries prior to 12th Islamic foreign ministers' meeting to formulate the final draft of the agreement so that it can be submitted for approval by the conference or by the competent ministers at a meeting to be held for this purpose.

The conference discussed the project to establish an Islamic Federation of Maritime Transporters in Jidda in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, agreed to begin the implementation of this project and approved the statute of the federation. It asked the Secretariat General to work and cooperate closely with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to realize this project. It called on the member countries to join this federation and cooperate with it in order to enable it to realize its aims.

Special assistance for the less developed Islamic countries:

The conference decided to request the Islamic Development Bank to grant urgent and increased assistance to the less developed member countries, including the funding of trade with more flexible and easier terms.

The conference urged the member countries and the Islamic organizations concerned with development to give assistance to the less developed member countries in various fields, particularly at times of emergency and crisis, and urged the member countries to work in order to render successful the new program which the United Nations will debate and approve during the 1980's for the benefit of the less developed countries; it also asked the Secretariat General to follow up the implementation of these decisions and to determine these countries' particular needs and evaluate what may occur with regard to the implementation of the programs for the benefit of these countries.

The establishment of an Islamic relief agency: The conference called for further studies of the project, and in the meantime the Islamic Solidarity Fund will do what is necessary for this purpose and draw expenses from the section relating to disasters. It also called on member states to contribute toward the rebuilding of the Algerian town of Al-Asnam. The conference expressed sympathy with the government and people of Algeria and appeal to member states to contribute to the work to rebuild Al-Asnam. It called on the secretary general to circulate the rebuilding plan and to submit a report on the matter to the 12th foreign ministers' conference.

The Islamic centers in Guinea-Bissau and Tombouctou and the Islamic universities in Niger and Uganda: The conference decided to commit the Islamic Conference Organization to the completion of these projects and to allow the Islamic Solidarity Fund to continue its efforts for this purpose. It called on member states to give direct help for the completion of the project. It also stressed the commitment of the Islamic Conference Organization to the establishment of a university in Uganda and to ask the Islamic Solidarity Fund to follow up the matter. It further called on the Niger Government to begin setting up an Islamic university.

Support for the Islamic Institute of Science and Technology: The conference decided to call on all member states to contribute toward the capital required for the institute which is estimated at $50 million for the first stage. It asks the Secretariat General to use all necessary measures for the establishment of the institute and to explain its objectives to member states, urging them to provide material and moral support.

The Islamic Organization for Education, Science and Culture: The conference decided to urge member states to establish and support this organization and to take the necessary measures for its establishment. It called on member states to declare their accession to the organization so that a founding conference may be held in the state which is to be the headquarters of the organization.

Organizing an Islamic solidarity sports tournament: The conference decided to confirm the content of the resolution issued in this connection by the 11th foreign ministers' conference and called on member states to cooperate in organizing this tournament at regular periods. It called on the secretary general to circulate the draft statutes of the Islamic Sports Union to member states to express their views and observations. It welcomed the invitation by the Saudi Arabian Kingdom to host the second tournament in 1982 and it called on member states to participate.

Organizational questions: The conference decided at the conclusion of its meetings that the 12th session of the Islamic foreign ministers will be held in Baghdad in the second half of May 1981. It also decided to hold the session of the Bureau of the Third Summit of the Islamic States periodically to follow up developments in the implementation of the resolutions which had been issued by this conference in view of the utmost importance of beginning implementaion of these resolutions in view of their influence on the future progress of the Islamic world.

Formation of committees under heads of state: The conference decided to set up three permanent committees for scientific, technological, economic, trade, information and cultural cooperation. The task of these committees is to follow up implementation of the resolutions which have been and will be taken by the Islamic Conference in the aforementioned fields. Each committee is to be chaired by a head of state.

At the invitation of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco to host the next [passage indistinct; presumably reference to Hassan's invitation to host the next conference in Rabat].

MUSLIM LEADERS CONTINUE BILATERAL MEETINGS 28 JAN

GF280821 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] The leaders of the Muslim countries participating in the third Islamic Conference summit continued their bilateral consultations and meetings today to review the remaining issues on the conference's agenda and matters of interest to the Muslim countries.

UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan visited Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad this morning. Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre visited Pakistan President Ziaul Haq. Samba Lamine Mana, Guinea-Bissau Revolution Command Council member and minister of natural resources and the leader of the Guinea-Bissau delegation to the Conference summit, visited Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

Somali President's Meetings

LD282040 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 28 Jan 81 EA

[Text] The Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party Secretary General and President of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] Challe Muhammad Siad Barre, who is in At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia leading a high-powered SDR delegation to the third Islamic Conference summit this afternoon received in his hotel in At-Ta'if the president of the Republic of Djibouti, Mr Hassan Gouled Aptidom. Challe Said and Mr Hassan Gouled talked about the matters under discussion at the conference: strengthening bilateral relations; the current situation in the Horn of Africa; the Arab League and the world in general.

This afternoon President Siad also received in his residence in At-Ta'if the chairman of the PDRY, Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. Challe Siad and Mr 'Ali Nasir discussed in their meeting matters pertaining to the Arab world and the strengthening of relations between the two countries. Present on the occasion was the secretary general of the Arab League, Mr Chedli Klibi.

PDRY Chairman's Meeting

LD281628 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Jan 81 EA

[Summary] Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad met Pakistani President Ziaul Haq in At-Ta'if today.

"During the meeting Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad emphasized the importance of concerted efforts to ward off the imperialist dangers, establishing stability and consolidating peace. In this context Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expessed Democratic Yemen's hope that all the differences existing between Pakistan and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will be resolved through peaceful means and responsible and direct dialogue in a manner that will serve the interests of the two fraternal peoples and prevent the imperialist forces from being able to push the region to the brink of tension and armed conflicts and in a manner that will assist the peoples of the region along the road of development and progress."

UAE President's Meeting

GF281020 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] At-Ta'if--UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan visited Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in his residence in At-Ta'if at 1100 today. They exchanged views on issues that are being discussed by the Islamic Conference summit. The meeting was attended by the delegation accompanying his highness the president.

The shaykh president received Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz at his residence in At-Ta'if at 1130. They discussed issues of common interest to the two countries and issues under discussion at the Islamic Conference summit.

Ugandan Minister's Meeting

LD271735 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1636 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] At-Ta'if, 27 Jan (SPA)--At 1910 this evening His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received in his office in At-Ta'if the prime minister of Uganda, Otema Alimadi. The meeting was attended by Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the national guards; Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation; and by the king's personal adviser, Dr Rashad Far'awn.

Upper Volta Minister's Meeting

GF281018 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received Djibrina Barry, the Upper Voltan minister of commerce, industrial development and mines and the representative of the president of the Republic of Upper Volta at the Islamic Conference summit, at his office in At-Ta'if at 1100 today. The Upper Voltan minister conveyed to his majesty a written message from the Upper Voltan president.

Second Deputy Prime Minister and National Guard Commander Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Rashad Fir'awn, the king's personal adviser, attended the meeting.

Saddam Husayn's Meeting

JN290945 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0910 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] At-Ta'if, 29 Jan (INA)--President Saddam Husayn received President Chadli Bendjedid at his place of residence at 0130 today. The results of the Islamic Conference summit were reviewed and assessed in the context of international events. The latest developments in the Arab homeland and fraternal relations of cooperation were also discussed.

DELEGATES COMMENT ON ISLAMIC CONFERENCE SUMMIT

Yasir 'Arafat

LD281440 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1405 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] At-Ta'if, 28 Jan (SPA)--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has called on the Islamic Conference summit to adopt resolutions to put an end to the war between Iraq and Iran and to stop the shedding of Muslim blood between them.

Speaking at a press conference here today, 'Arafat warned against the consequences of letting the war drag on, he said: The continuation of the war will have an effect on the Middle East and the Arab and Islamic nations, and I fear it might lead to intervention by the superpowers.

'Arafat reviewed the efforts made and still being made by the PLO to secure an end to the war. He also spoke of the PLO's initiative in securing the formation of a nonaligned committee to mediate between the two countries and of the efforts made by the committee to bring the views of both countries closer and to put an end to the war.

Replying to a question on the chances of closing the gap between the views of the two countries, 'Arafat said that nothing is impossible, and that every problem has a solution whatever the difficulties and however it continues. In my opinion, he said, the solution lies in halting the fighting and then resorting to reason and logic, for we are Muslims living in one area which is considered one of the most serious from the economic viewpoint not only for the area's economy but also for the economics of the world at large.

On the formation of a delegation by the Islamic summit to resolve the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, 'Arafat said the matter has been raised at the summit and is bound to be discussed. However, before this matter is discussed, the views of the parties to the conflict must be discussed.

'Arafat said that all indications point to the success of the Islamic summit which has been able to rally all Muslims. 'Arafat then dealt with the subject of Camp David and said that this subject has ended with Carter's defeat in the U.S. presidential election. He called on the U.S. to change its policy vis-a-vis the region following the resolving of the hostages' problem.

He then dealt with U.S. President Reagan's attitude vis-a-vis the PLO and his attack on the organization, saying: We have replied to him with an official note which was submitted by our UN delegate to Dr Kurt Waldheim, in which we pointed out that the United States or its president has no right to wage a hostile campaign against the organization which is a UN member. With regard to the Arab states' attitude to the organization, 'Arafat said that there is no negligence by the Arab states in supporting the organization.

'Arafat talked about the repeated Zionist acts of aggression on the Palestinian resistance and southern Lebanon from land, air and sea and the sacrifices which the organization is making in resisting these acts of aggression. He referred to the Amman summit, saying: We have approved all the reslutions despite the fact that we did not participate; this is due to the fact that the organization's delegation participated in the conference of the foreign ministers which prepared these resolutions.

(?In reply to) a question about the European initiative, 'Arafat said that what took place in Venice was not a European initiative but a political declaration. When I met with Gaston Thorn, (?the chief executive of) the EEC, he asked me [words indistinct]. But the market countries did not (?maintain) the declaration; they retreated from it at the Ankara meeting which was held later. 'Arafat said that it is our right to ask how long this bias by Europe and America toward the Israeli enemy will go on while the fact remains that both Europe and America realize that our case is just. [Words indistinct] and reaffirmed that there can be no solution, or stability or peace or security in the region by (?ignoring) the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the establishment of its state on its national soil--Palestine. [passage indistinct]

Speaking about the Palestinian option, 'Arafat said that there were attempts aimed at bypassing the PLO, but King Husayn of Jordan has foiled such attempts. The last affirmation which the king made in this regard, he said, was in his speech to the third Islamic Conference summit yesterday. Furthermore, the Amman summit conference has adopted a decision to this effect.

Addressing those who are initiating these attempts, 'Arafat said there is no option other than the Palestine option.

'Arafat pointed out in this connection that the third Islamic Conference summit has unanimously approved the Jerusalem resolution, the Palestine resolution, the Middle East resolution and the resolution on the practical coordination of the jihad.

'Arafat warned of a wide-scale campaign which Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin might wage against the Palestine resistance and southern Lebanon. He said: We cannot expect anything other than this from Begin and other than an intensive increasing of settlements and turning them into military militia for the enemy's army.

'Arafat described the program of the opposition Israeli Labor Party as very serious. He said that the Palestine resistance has obtained a secret original copy of the program which differes from that published by the enemy press. Paragraphs 17 and 18 of the program, he said, provide for the liquidation of the PLO and the Palestine people militarily, physically, ideologically and politically. Paragraph 27 provides [words indistinct].

Speaking of the jihad battalions, 'Arafat said that the Awqaf Islamic conference which was recently held has approved the establishment of these battalions and arming them and pushing them into the battle.

'Arafat said that the Palestine resistance has been fighting a war of attrition against the Zionist enemy since 1978.

Saudi Information Minister

JN281509 Doha QNA in Arabic 1310 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Doha, 28 Jan (QNA)--Saudi Information Minister Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani has affirmed that the results of the Islamic Conference summit, currently being held in At-Ta'if, will be honorable, fulfill aspirations and represent an important step on the path to rallying the Islamic elements and ranks.

In an interview granted to the Qatari paper AR-RAYAH and published today, he stated that the Islamic world is a power that cannot be denigrated where economic, political and demographic aspects are concerned, a power that is working for the Islamic nation and humanity and not against anyone or any good regime in the world.

He stated that the meeting of the Islamic leaders proves to the world that the Islamic states can cooperate in bolstering the freedom of the world's peoples, safeguarding their dignity, stopping the destructive spread of communism and establishing bridges of confidence and understanding with the free world in order to achieve the peoples' dignity, stability and security.

The information minister said that the conference showed that the Islamic peoples can discuss their issues through a constructive and purposeful dialogue which would solve these peoples' issues and peripheral conflicts instead of resorting to the brandishment of arms and confrontation. The minister pointed out that the leaders will not overlook any urgent issue concerning the Islamic world today, particularly the issues of armed conflicts.

Dr Yamani added that the nonparticipation of some states in the Islamic group will not impede the discussion of the basic issues, particularly the Iraqi-Iranian dispute.

Yamani affirmed that everyone is hoping that the conflict and shedding of Muslim blood will stop and that dialogue will replace arms, particularly since Iraq has expressed the desire to end this sad situation on sound bases that would guarantee the return of fraternity and good-neighbor relations.

In reply to a question on rumors that Iran's absence from the conference would be a disruptive factor, Dr Yamani said that Iran's absence is sad. However, he added, the conference is continuing its work, particularly since all the reasons for its success have been provided, thanks to the cooperation of all the Islamic leaders.

The Saudi minister affirmed that Iran is a dear and precious part of the Islamic world, adding that the Iranian people are a fraternal Muslim people of whom all the Islamic states are proud. He expressed the hope that Iran will overcome all kinds of fragmentation and sedition and return to the Islamic fold.

Concerning the absence of the Syrian and Algerian presidents from yesterday evenings' conference session, the Saudi minister stated that the two president's absence had no relation to what was going on in the conference. Rather, he pointed out, their absence was due to private reasons, adding that they participated in the morning session and were concerned over bolstering the work of the conference and working to make this conference a success.

On the possibility of containing the tension in Syrian-Iraqi relations, the minister affirmed that the differences between fraternal states are transient and superficial, differences which do not harm the deep and basic ties linking these states. He pointed out that as long as the intention is there, it would be easy to overcome such differences and find the suitable solutions to them.

The Saudi minister asserted that history prove that it is possible to end differences between brothers logically and through referring to God's book and the prophet's traditions, which represent the main outlets from such crises.

Saudi Foreign Minister

LD282356 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2310 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Excerpts] At-Ta'if, 28 Jan (SPA)--His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister and rapporteur of the third Islamic Conference summit, stated that at its final session the conference approved a draft resolution concerning Lebanon. It also approved a resolution on the Iranian-Iraq conflict. He said that the conference endorsed the speech of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz at the opening of the conference in Mecca and At-Ta'if as a document of the conference.

This was stated at a news conference held by his highness after the final session of the conference. His highness began his statement by saying that with the grace of God the conference concluded its work and held its final session at which the Mecca declaration was read. The final statement will be released to newsmen after this meeting.

If I have to say anything concerning news matters which cropped up this evening it is the fact that the conference has approved a resolution on the Iranian-Iraqi conflict and it approved two resolutions on Eritrea, the persecuted people in the Horn of Africa and also a resolution concerning the problems of the Sahel countries and a resolution on the higher institute of Islamic jurisprudence. These resolutions were the ones which were adopted at the final closed session.

He was asked about the resolution which was approved concerning the Iranian-Iraqi conflict and his highness answered that in the final statement of the conference there is a section which refers to all the resolutions.

He was asked if the conference was able to reach agreement on any important issues or on the best way to solve such issues. His highness answered by saying that the conference took decisions on all the matters which were included in its agenda.

'ARAFAT CALLS ON REAGAN TO TAKE 'PRACTICAL COURSE'

LD281616 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1545 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] At-Ta'if, 28 Jan (SPA)--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has affirmed that the third Islamic Conference summit approval yesterday of the declaration of jihad will help the Palestinian people in their struggle by all means for the establishment of an independent state.

In an interview with AFP, on the occasion of his attendance at the summit conference, 'Arafat said that the Palestinian people have entrusted him with the task of setting up a state in every part of Palestine liberated from the grip of the Israeli enemy.

'Arafat called for a return to international legitimacy and the United Nations General Assembly resolutions on Palestine which were adopted by a majority of 143 votes in 1980.

'Arafat affirmed that the UN Security Council Resolution No. 242 is of no concern to the PLO because it does not mention the Palestinians at all.

'Arafat called on the new American President Ronald Reagan to adopt a practical course in seeking a solution for the Palestine question. He added that there can be no solution, stability or peace in the area if the rights of 4 million Palestinians are ignored.

'Arafat said that King Husayn of Jordan has informed the United States that there can be no options other than the Palestine option under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

'Arafat described the government of the Israeli enemy as fascist and said that it wishes to liquidate the Palestinian people and that Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres is no better than the Israeli enemy Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

He said the so-called autonomy for Palestinians gives the Palestinians less rights than those enjoyed by the Bantustans in South Africa.

FATAH MEMBER URGES CYPRUS TO END ISRAELI ACTIVITY

NC280755 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Fatah Central Committee member Brother Abu Jihad yesterday afternoon received the Cypriot Journalists Union delegation led by Andreas Kannaouros, chief of the Journalists Union. Members of the General Secretariat of the Palestinian Writers and Journalists Union Bassam Abu Sharif and Ghanim Zurayqat attended the meeting.

At the beginning of the meeting Brother Abu Jihad spoke about the special relations linking the Cypriot and Palestinian peoples. He said: In our confrontation with U.S. imperialism and its continued aggression against our peoples and its support of Zionism and the Israeli enemy, we must continue to strengthen our relations to withstand further confrontation.

Out of concern not to create problems for Cyprus, Brother Abu Jihad asked how long silence could be maintained about Zionist activities in Cyprus and the assassination of Palestinian and Arab strugglers. He called on the Government of Cyprus to take action to put an end to the activities of Zionist agents. He pointed to the official Cypriot media's ignoring of such activities.

SAUDI ARABIA

YAMANI NOT EXPECTING CRUDE OIL PRICE INCREASES

LD232132 Hamburg DPA in German 1906 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Hamburg, 23 Jan (DPA)--There will be an excess of crude oil on the international markets next year. This view was expressed today by Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Yamani in an interview with German television. He said on ARD's economics program "Plus-Minus" that prices would correspond to the low demand. Hence the oil minister does not expect drastic crude oil price increases unless "political events disrupt oil supplies." An editorial version of the interview was prereleased to DPA by Saarlaendischer Rundfunk.

PDRY

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CSSR

LD262352 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Jan 81 EA

[Text] The program for the implementation of the cultural and scientific cooperation agreement between the PDRY and Czechoslovakia for 1981-83 was signed today at the Ministry of Planning by Deputy Minister of Planning Brother ('Abdulilah Sayyid 'Abadan) and His Excellency Ambassador Ivan Voles.

Earlier the Yemeni and Czechoslovak sides signed a cultural and scientific cooperation agreement under which Czechoslovakia will provide the PDRY with a number of experts and increase the number of training courses and post-graduate university scholarships in scientific and cultural fields.

In an address following the signing ceremony, brother ('Abdullah Sayyid Abadan) expressed satisfaction over the various aspects of cooperation between the PDRY and Czechoslovakia, stressing our country's strong desire to constantly strengthen and develop these relations.

The brother Czechoslovak ambassador also made a speech in which he expressed satisfaction over the uninterrupted development of relations between the two friendly countries in various areas, including the scientific and cultural fields. He said that under the agreement the Czechoslovak side will provide 20 university scholarships, five scholarships for scientific-cultural studies and four academic scholarships in the field of the fine arts.

UAE

AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SWEDEN

JN281442 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1400 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Dubayy, 28 Jan (ENA)--A protocol for agricultural cooperation was signed today between the UAW and Sweden.

The agreement was signed for the UAE by Sa'id ar-Raqbani, minister of agriculture and fisheries, and for Sweden by Agriculture Minister Anders Dahlgren.

Following the signing of the agreement, Hamad Salman, under secretary of Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry, stated that during the talks between the two countries' delegations, it was agreed that cooperation would include the fields of water, fisheries environment, animal products, training UAE cadres in Swedish colleges and institutions, exchanging technical and scientific information and expertise in the agricultural field and giving opportunities to Swedish scientific research institutions conducting research in the arid and semi-arid areas to conduct special research in the UAE.

The protocol also included the appointment of the under secretaries of the agriculture ministries in both countries as liaison officers who would follow up the implementation of the articles of the protocol and continue contacts between the two states' officials.

The Swedish minister extended in invitation to the minister of agriculture and fisheries to visit Sweden. The invitation was accepted by Ar-Raqbani. The date is to be specified at a later time.

YAR

AL-WATAN CITED ON DEFEAT OF LEFTIST FRONT

LD261052 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0719 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Kuwait, 26 Jan (KUNA)--Kuwait's AL-WATAN reports today that the North Yemen Government has succeeded in liquidating the military forces of the largest leftist opposition organization in the country "once and for all" and forced them to withdraw into the neighboring PDRY.

In a dispatch from San'a, the paper reports that the government of President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih used land forces, paratroops and military aircraft in a 3-week attack last December thus crushing the military presence of the National Democratic Front, which consists of the leftist parties in the country and which has close ties with the Marxist government in South Yemen where it has training and supply camps.

Quoting well-informed Yemeni sources, the paper adds that the government's attack met with support from conservative tribal and religious elements. The attack was launched after the front held a conference which was attended by 15,000 men, north of the capital San'a on 9 and 10 December.

According to the report, government military aircraft attacked the conference. This was followed by an all-out attack on bases and positions in the cities of Rimah, 'Atmah and An-Nadirah in the central region. The front's forces were forced to retreat to Qu'tubah and then into the PDRY.

BRIEFS

IRAQI AMBASSADOR TO BAHRAIN--Manama, 28 Jan (GNA)--His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Kahlifah, deputy amir of Bahrain and heir apparent, received today the credentials of Iraqi Ambassador to Bahrain Rafi' Sharif Taqah. [Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0950 GMT 28 Jan 81 JN]

ISLAMIC LOAN TO DJIBOUTI--An agreement was signed this afternoon in At-Ta'if between the Islamic Development Bank and the Republic of Djibouti. The bank extended Djibouti a $100,000loan to help refugees. [Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 27 Jan 81 GF]

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 230

JN281651 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Jan (INA)--Our armed forces have inflicted heavy losses in lives and equipment on the Persian regime's forces. The losses included 143 dead and 19 vehicles, 6 guns, 2 observation posts and 1 tank. This was stated in Communique No 230 issued by the Armed Forces General Command here today. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 230 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant armed forces continue to inflict losses in lives and equipment on the racist Persian enemy. Following are the results of our forces' activities in the operations sectors yesterday evening and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our advanced forces opened fire on a number of enemy vehicles and personnel in the Iranian region opposite Panjwin, killing 15 and destroying 4 vehicles.

B. An enemy force tried to approach our units' positions in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region. Our units clashed with it and forced it to retreat, leaving behind 31 dead.

C. Our units opened fire on enemy troop concentrations in the Gilan-e Gharb region and forced the enemy to flee with 18 dead.

D. Three were killed and two vehicles, one of which was laden with hardware, and one observation post were destroyed in the Mehran region.

E. Six were killed and one vehicle, two guns and one excavator were destroyed in the Dezful region.

F. Our units opened fire on enemy positions and troops in the Shush region, killing 14 and destroying 2 guns.

G. An enemy force tried to attack our units' positions in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region. Our units confronted it, clashed with it with all sorts of weapons and forced it to retreat, killing 34; destroying 2 armored personnel carriers, 1 vehicle and 1 excavator; and seizing 4 vehicles intact.

H. An enemy patrol tried to approach our units' positions in the Ahvaz region. All sorts of weapons fire was opened on it, forcing it to flee leaving behind 13 dead. One vehicle and one gun were also destroyed in the same region.

I. Our units engaged enemy personnel and positions in the Abadan region, inflicting the following losses: Nine were killed and one tank, six vehicles--one of which was carrying personnel and another laden with ammunition--one gun and one observation post were destroyed.

Accordingly, known enemy losses total 143 dead; 1 tank; 2 armored personnel carriers; 19 vehicles, 2 of which were laden with ammunition and 1 with personnel; 6 guns of various calibers: 2 observation posts; and 2 excavators.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 14 martyrs in all sectors.

B. In equipment: One tank, one vehicle and two excavators were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 January 1981

'SUBTLE SHIFT' OBSERVED IN U.S. POSITION ON PLO

JN290758 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 29 Jan 81 p 2

[Editorial: "A Shift in Nuance"]

[Text] Despite the Reagan administration's disavowal of any contemplated significant change in U.S. relations with the Arab world and Israel, one can detect a subtle shift not only from President Reagan's previous rhetoric concerning the PLO, but also from the Carter administration's stated reasons for its refusal to talk to the PLO and its determination to pursue the Camp David process to the bitter end.

The change is in nuance more than in substance, but may herald a shift of far-reaching significance nonetheless. Secretary of State Alexander Haig unlike Mr. Reagan in his early post-inaugural statements, has refused to issue a blanket indictment of the PLO as a "terrorist" organization. He did tell the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that "so long as the PLO advocates views incompatible with the peace process, the U.S. will not negotiate with the PLO."

Happily, acting State Department spokesman William Dyess clarified this point on Tuesday by saying it was a reference to "something more general" than the Camp David process, namely "the search for a stable and lasting peace in the Middle East."

Mr. Dyess was also not prepared to say that the Reagan administration considers Mr. Yasir 'Arafat a terrorist. This is no big thing for the Arabs, who just regard Mr. 'Arafat and the PLO as freedom fighters, not terrorists; but it is significant that the new administration in Washington is involved in what appears to be a thoughtful and critical re-examination of the positions of previous administrations.

The pledge given by Dr. Kissinger to former Israeli Premier Yitzhaq Rabin that the United States will not talk to the PLO until the latter recognises Israel was unrealistically adhered to by the Carter administration, although this hamstrung its efforts to act as a peace broker in the Middle East. President Carter also stuck by the Camp David process with a diehard attitude long after it was clear that it was a sterile approach to a comprehensive peace.

Now that European statesmen, including West German and British parliamentarians, are showing a readiness to talk to Mr. 'Arafat, and President as-Sadat is making overtures to the PLO, it is high time that the U.S. cut itself loose from inhibitions that vitiated its efforts act in its own best interests, and in the interest of justice.

It is also significant that the State Department has not insisted that the PLO accept Security Council Resolution 242. The U.N. resolution is completely inadequate as regards Palestinian rights, and was held up as such at the recent Arab summit in Amman.

U.S. foreign policy on the Middle East has not taken shape yet, but it is an encouraging sign that these central points are being re-examined. The result could open the door to a more sensitive and realistic approach to peace.

PREMIER: NO CONTACT WITH NEW U.S. ADMINISTRATION

JN281126 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0955 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 28 Jan (GNA)--Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has denied that there have been contacts between Lebanon and the new U.S. administration. He also denied that Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis might visit Washington soon.

In an interview with the AL-WAHDAH paper today, Al-Wazzan stressed that legitimacy in Lebanon will remain strong because it represents the people's will, the national conscience and a hope for continued stability and security. The government will be alert to all those who wish harm on Lebanon, whether from the inside or the outside, and will do its best to achieve reconciliation that will be the beginning of the solution to all Lebanese issues.

Al-Wazzan described Lebanon's participation in the Islamic summit conference as an opportunity to explain Lebanon's causes and their tragic aspects to the conference participants. He hoped that more Arab solidarity will be achieved because this will contribute to reducing the danger of Israeli aggression against Lebanon. He added that Lebanon supports attempts to achieve Arab solidarity on the condition that it is based on clear and well-defined principles and objectives.

NEW SOUTH LEBANON BROADCASTING STATION INAUGURATED

TA282000 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1830 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Metulla, 28 Jan--A new broadcasting station, called "King of Hope," [Melekh Hatiqva] was opened in southern Lebanon this afternoon close to the "Voice of Hope" broadcasting station. Attending the ceremony was the broadcasting team, residents of Marj 'Uyun and Al-Qalay'ah as well as reporters.

George (Otis), one of the initiators of "Voice of Hope," and the principle announcer there, and southern Lebanon Militia Commander Major Haddad said in their speeches that they hoped the second station, together with the "Voice of Hope," would have an impact on the creation of peace in the region.

Haddad added that he hoped his enemies would listen to the station's broadcasts and would begin to understand that they would achieve nothing by means of war and would comprehend that there is no point in killing human beings.

The station, "King of Hope," will broadcast in shortwave in order to reach all parts of the world.

During the inauguration ceremony, the terrorists opened artillery shelling of Marj 'Uyun and other villages in the western part of the enclave from their positions in Al-Jarmaq and An-Nabatiyah. No casualties have been reported, but as a result, Major Haddad's forces began shelling Al-Fayyadiyah and terrorist positions along the coast.

It was also reported that another color television station will open soon.

KHADDAM 25 JAN INTERVIEW ON INTER-ARAB ISSUES

LD281021 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 25 Jan 81 pp 1-2

[Interview with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam following the conclusion of the Islamic foreign ministers' conference in At-Ta'if]

[Excerpts] At-Ta'if--[Question] Do you believe that the Islamic foreign ministers' conference has achieved positive results with regard to Islamic action to bring views closer and to resolve the inter-Islamic disagreements and the Arab-Israeli disputes?

[Answer] We must first distinguish between resolutions and disagreements. As for the resolutions, they have been unanimously adopted and the discussions were conducted in a responsible and positive manner by all the delegations. As for the Arab issues, they were given considerable attention at the conference and two important documents were issued.

The first document is related to the Jerusalem issue and the second document is related to the question of Palestine and the Middle East. All the other international issues were discussed too with a view to reaching collective resolutions on them.

Regarding the disputes, the only subject raised was the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. It is natural for major differences to occur among some Islamic states just as there are differences among the Arab states. In our view, inter-Arab disputes should not be raised at the Islamic Conference, but in the Arab arena specifically because these disputes escalate and diminish from time to time. Therefore, we should not bring our Arab disputes to the Islamic Conference or have the conference discuss them because this will affect the unity of the Islamic stance and the morale of the Islamic states. For this reason, the Arabs must present a united front and defer their differences for discussion within the Arab arena.

[Question] To what extent is Syria prepared to resolve its disputes with Iraq and Jordan severally. Do you believe that the fraternal good offices committee has achieved any success in this direction?

[Answer] This primarily depends on the committee which will prepare a report and then submit it to Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. In the light of this report, King Khalid and President Bendjedid will hold contacts with their brothers, particularly President Hafiz al-Asad, King Husayn and [Iraq] President Saddam Husayn. I do not know what the committee has achieved so far and what the basis of its report is. However, the impression the committee formed after meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus is that Syria regards Arab solidarity fundamental in its policy.

[Question] Do we understand from this that a minisummit will be held in At-Ta'if, on the periphery of the Islamic Conference summit, embracing King Khalid, King Husayn, President Saddam Husayn and President Hafiz al-Asad?

[Answer] This matter has not been discussed and we are now aware of the committee's recommendations. For this reason, I do not wish to express an opinion that might confuse the committee in drawing up its report nor do I want to anticipate events.

[Question] Was any meeting held between you and the Jordanian and Iraqi foreign ministers during the [Islamic foreign ministers] conference?

[Answer] No meeting took place between us. In any case, we are colleagues. There are political differences but this does not mean that these political differences should affect personal relations. Brother Sa'dun Hammadi has been a friend of mine for over 15 years. The political disagreements between the two governments should not affect the human relations among citizens or officials.

[Question] Is this statement an indication for resolving your disagreements with these states?

[Answer] We wish there were no disagreements but they do exist and we hope that these disagreements will disappear. We also hope that the Arab committee will succeed in its endeavors. The question does not concern us alone; it concerns the others as well and it is related to the reasons which have led to these disputes and the increasingly negative aspects of these disputes.

[Question] Now that Ronald Reagan has assumed the U.S. presidency, do you expect a new American policy regarding the Arab issue?

[Answer] We in Syria do not base our policy and the charting of our policy on emotions or abstractions but on facts and realities. In other words, the American policy is not charted by the U.S. President alone. There are institutions which help him in this. Regrettably, we in the Third World tend to view the whole world as we view certain of our regimes. For example, As-Sadat in Egypt is the one who decides every matter, minor and major. The Third World believed that the American President was exactly like As-Sadat, not realizing that there was the Congress, the National Security Council, the State Department, the Defense Department and a number of other institutions. In the states that are managed by institutions, the role of the president is to lead these institutions in the process of implementing the policy and to contribute to charting it. He does not have the final say in it. Unless we are able to change some of the equations in the charting of U.S. policy, we will not be able at all to change the American policy on the question of Israel.

[Question] What has been accomplished so far to achieve the aims of Syrian-Libyan unity?

[Answer] A committee has been formed between the two countries. It is now preparing studies on the practical formulas and the measures for the establishment of the unitary state. The committee has not completed its task yet. When it does, it will submit its recommendations to the leaderships of the two countries for discussion of them preparatory to their implementation.

[Question] But it is said that the merger has reached a deadlock.

[Answer] Never. Had the unity between the two countries reached a deadlock, the committee would not have been formed.

[Question] What are your comments on the recent step taken by Turkey in reducing the diplomatic representation between it and Israel?

[Answer] The Islamic Conference had called on all its members to sever relations with Israel. We hope that the Turkish Government will help the conference by implementing this decision.

[Question] Now that the Camp David agreement is dead, how do you view the situation in the area?

[Answer] There is a common erroneous view that the Camp David agreement is dead. We must be aware what the Camp David policy and line are. The Camp David line has Israeli aims as well as American aims. The Israeli aims are to isolate Egypt from the Arab nation and to achieve conciliation [sulh] with it. The American aims tally with the Israeli aims of bringing Egypt out of the Arab fold and of dominating the area. Egypt has been the "victim" because of As-Sadat's involvement. The question is has Camp David succeeded? The answer is yes, it has succeeded in this. Very regrettably and painfully, we now see our people in Egypt outside the trench of confrontation with Israel. As they have succeeded in bringing this about, can we say that Camp David is dead? No. Camp David continues as long as Egypt is isolated from its nation.

[Question] Then how can we restore Egypt to the Arab fold?

[Answer] We can restore Egypt when we reach the phase of cancelling the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and all the results which the Camp David accord has brought about.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD TO VISIT ROMANIA IN FEBRUARY

JN281735 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Damascus--At the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, will pay an official and cordial visit to Romania in the first half of next month, February.

BRIEFS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER--The TISHRIN press establishment today will begin publishing the English-language newspaper Syrian TIMES. [Damascus ATH-THAWRAH Arabic 18 Jan 81 p 1]

LIBYA

FRENCH REPORTEDLY WANT AL-QADHDHAFI TRIP CANCELED

LD281257 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 26 Jan 81 p 23

['Adnan Nasrawin report: "French Pressures To Cancel Al-Qadhdhafi's Visit To Italy and Germany"]

[Excerpt] Paris--Well-informed French sources have said that France has informed both Italy and West Germany that it wishes Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qzdhdhafi's visit to Rome and Bonn during the first quarter of this year to be canceled.

The sources explained that France made no official request to this effect to the West German or the Italian Governments but only expressed the hope that Al-Qadhdhafi's visits to the two capitals will be canceled because of Libya's stand on Chad.

Unofficial contacts have taken place between Paris and Bonn and Rome on this subject within the framework of the continuous consultations between EC member states.

French official sources have made it clear that the French Government does not wish any visit by any Libyan official to the EC countries unless it is extremely necessary. Well-informed sources in the Common Market said that the question of the proposed merger-unity between Libya and Chad has been the subject of intensive contacts in the past 2 days between the European Common Market countries.

MAURITANIA

MAURITANIA'S HAYDALA CONGRATULATES REAGAN

AB281536 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation, has addressed the following message of congratulations to His Excellency Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America:

On the occasion of your official installation at the White House, I have the pleasure of addressing to Your Excellency, on behalf of the Mauritanian people, the Military Committee of National Salvation, the government and on my own behalf, our hearty congratulations and our wish of success and happiness for you and all the American people.

Your brilliant electoral victory indicates the great confidence that the citizens of the United States have in you. Your wisdom and your great sense of responsibility will, I am sure, contribute to the consolidation of peace in the world. On the basis of respect for human rights, as conceived and understood by the great American people in this context, I feel no doubts about the quality of the development of cooperation between our two countries in the future to the benefit of the well understood interests of the American and Mauritanian people.

Very high consideration.

MOROCCO

TEXT OF JOINT FRENCH-MOROCCAN COMMUNIQUE

LD290945 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 25 Jan 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] The following is the text of the joint communique to Mark Raymond Barre's official visit to Morocco:

At the invitation of Maati Bouabid, prime minister and justice minister of the Kingdom of Morocco, French Prime Minister Raymond Barre made an official visit to Morocco from 21 to 24 January 1981. He was accompanied by Foreign Trade Minister Michel Cointat and by Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Oliver Stirn.

During his visit to Morocco Raymond Barre was granted an audience by His Majesty King Hassan II.

The talks which took place between Raymond Barre and Maati Bouabid and between the two countries' government delegations were held in an atmosphere of confidence and deep friendship in keeping with the very high level of cooperation which Morocco and France have attained.

During the talks the two prime ministers made a detailed examination of bilateral relations in the economic, financial, social, cultural, scientific and technical spheres. They also exchanged views on international political questions of mutual interests.

The two prime ministers welcomed the decisions taken by the French-Moroccan Intergovernmental Standing Committee which met in Paris on 30 and 31 October 1980. They reaffirmed the two governments' desire to strengthen cooperation between France and Morocco in all spheres.

The two prime ministers noted that bilateral economic relations and cooperation in this sphere, which have already attained a high level, must be developed.

The two prime ministers stressed the need to boost and diversify Moroccan exports in order to move toward reducing the deficit in the bilateral trade balance within the framework of harmonious trade growth.

They stressed that strengthening of economic cooperation between the two countries would be likely to facilitate the realization of the objectives which Morocco has set in the framework of its next 5-year plan. They consider it necessary to work in close cooperation to seek the means of adapting this cooperation to the new requirements of Moroccan economic development.

In this spirit they consider it necessary to encourage the continuation and to Morocco and to improve their orientation, particularly those of the small and medium-sized enterprises for which appropriate conditions should be defined. [sentence as published]

Industrial Cooperation

The two prime ministers also agreed on the need to strengthen industrial cooperation by specific action. They gave a joint group of experts the job of identifying industrial projects of common interest. In addition they decided that a working group would examine the Moroccan Phosphates Office's program, especially its financial plan, as soon as possible. They also called for a study of the possibility of setting up a joint engineering unit in Morocco, notably in the sugar sphere.

In the particular sphere of energy and mining cooperation they stressed the priority nature of action already under taken or planned both in technical cooperation and in industrial operations. In this connection they recalled the particularly interesting and mutually advantageous cooperation prospects in the spheres of hydrocarbons and new energy sources. The Moroccan authorities announced their desire to develop cooperation in the nuclear sphere with France and to this end they have decided to give France the job of planning a nuclear power station.

The two prime ministers also agreed to boost financial cooperation, notably in the spheres of project aid and aid for Morocco's balance of payments.

The two prime ministers welcomed the excellent way in which joint action has been taken in the sphere of cultural and technical cooperation.

The efforts already made in education, cadres training, professional training and communications will be continued and priority given, as far as is possible, to training activity in the framework of programs whose objectives and length has been decided jointly by the competent bodies in the two countries. New incentives to encourage cooperation were accepted in principle and will be defined before the end of February.

The two prime ministers also stressed the importance of a better knowledge of the countries' respective languages and civilizations in Morocco and France and they expressed their intention ot pursue their efforts to encourage the teaching of Arabic to Moroccan children living in France.

The Situation In the Two Communities

During the talks a careful examination was made of the situation in the Moroccan community in France and the French community in Morocco. The two prime ministers welcomed the very positive contribution which both communities are making to the development of the two countries' economies and to strengthening ties of cooperation and friendship betwcen France and Morocco. They agreed to avoid any administrative decision, aside from measures to ensure law and order, which could force their nationals to leave the country in which they are now working. They also agreed to maintain close cooperation on all questions relating to the situation in the two communities within the bilateral bodies set up to that end. A careful examination was made of questions relation to the renewal of the contracts held by French workers in Morocco. The French prime minister expressed his satisfaction at the assurances he had been given regarding the issuing of administrative visas enabling labor contracts to be renewed. He expressed the hope that the efforts made might be continued in such a way as to extend the validity of the vasas for these contracts to 3 years whenever possible. The Moroccan prime minister took note of this request which will be carefully examined by the Moroccan authorities.

The Moroccan prime minister informed the French prime minister of the Moroccan Government's decision to introduce greater flexibility into the present system of transfers applicable to French nationals living in Morocco or who have left Morocco.

These measures will be taken soon and will be communicated by the Moroccan Government to the French Government.

Morocco's Relations With the EEC

Questions relating to Morocco's relations with the European Community were discussed in detail and the functioning of the 1976 agreements and the consequences of the second [EEC] expansion were examined.

The French prime minister recalled that his government is acutely aware of the cricial importance for Morocco of access to Community markets for some of its agricultural and industrial products. He confirmed France's intention to take Morocco's concerns into consideration in community discussions with the aim of achieving results in keeping with the objectives of the 1976 cooperation agreements between Morocco and the EEC.

With regard to expansion the French prime minister reaffirmed his government's concern over the legitimate anxiety expressed by Morocco. He recalled in this connection that France had taken the initiative in having the community bodies study the consequences of the second expansion on the EEC's relations with third parties, notably Morocco. With this in mind France will ensure that the interests of the community's preferential Mediterranean partners, and more especially Morocco's interests, are taken into consideration in the appropriate way when the time comes.

International Problems

In the atmosphere of trust which always prevails during the regular consultations between the Moroccan and French Governments the two prime ministers made a detailed examination of some international problems, particularly the tension prevailing in northwest Africa. They took this opportunity of reiterating the two countries' attachment to the cause of peace and security, with respect for states' independence and their territorial integrity.

As regards Africa, the two prime ministers expressed their concern at the tensions affecting this continent. They condemned the foreign intervention in Chad, which radically conflicts with the OAU's efforts to restore peace and stability in that country. In this spirit they called on all parties concerned to strictly apply the provisions of the Lagos agreements which, in their view, constitute the basis for any solution to Chad's problems.

France and Morocco hope that foreign interference in Africa might be prevented so that the African countries, whose job it is to ensure peace and security on the continent, can devote all their efforts to their economic and social development. The two prime ministers also recalled that the two countries condemn the policy and practice of apartheid in South Africa. They expressed the hope that the UN settlement plan for Namibia might be implemented quickly.

Appreciation for King Hassan II's Efforts

The two prime ministers expressed their acute concern about the situation in the Near East which they examined in detail. They stressed the urgent need for an all-embracing, just and lasting settlement, taking the Palestinian people's rights in account in particular.

As regards Jerusalem the two prime ministers recalled the condemnation expressed by their governments and by the international community of all the measures taken by Israel with a view to unilaterally altering the status of that city to which the principle of withdrawal should be applied. They stressed the role played by the Islamic Conference in this sphere.

In this connection the French prime minister expressed his government's great appreciation for the efforts being made by His Majesty King Hassan II at the head of the Jerusalem Committee to end these unilateral measures.

They think it necessary for the European Community, in keeping with the statements issued in Venice on 13 June and in Luxembourg on 2 December 1980, to pursue its efforts to encourage the search for the implementation of a Near East peace settlement.

The conflict between Iran and Iraq was carefully studied. The two prime ministers deplored the continuation of this conflict which is perpetuating tension in this region which endangers peace. They expressed the hope that the two countries might end hostilities and strive to settle their disputes peacefully as the UN Security Council has asked them to do. They reiterated their full support for all the efforts being made to promote a cease-fire agreement and the opening of negotiations and attach particular importance to the initiatives taken in this direction by the Islamic Conference.

The Asian Continent

The two prime ministers recalled France's and Morocco's attachment to review all aspects of Euro-Arab dialogue including the political aspect. They also stressed the importance which the two countries attach to the plan for a trialogue--whose cultural dimension they stressed--which aims to strengthen cooperation between Europe, the Arab world and Africa with a view to strengthening peace and friendship among men and to constributing to the peoples' prosperity.

The two prime ministers also examined the evolution of the situation on the Asian Continent. They consider that the foreign intervention in Afghanistan is unacceptable and incompatible with the Afghan people's desire for independence. They recalled the urgent need for a political solution ensuring the withdrawal of foreign troops from that country and the Afghan people's freedom to choose their future.

Expressing his thanks for the particularly warm welcome which he and the French delegation had been given and for the very friendly atmosphere during his visit, Raymond Barre invited Maati Bouabid to make an official visit to France. This proposal was accepted with pleasure. The date will be fixed by joint agreement.

TUNISIA

L'ACTION VIEWS PROSPECTS OF LIBYA-TUNISIA DIALOGUE

LD281043 Tunis L'ACTION in French 24 Jan 81 p 1

[Abdelmajid Chorfi article: "Tunis-Libya--The New Dialogue"]

[Text] Tunisia's diplomatic action in the Maghreb has never deviated from an absolutely clear and resolute objective--that of a lasting entente and active friendship within the framework of an entity which it wants to see serene and in whose future it firmly believes. Especially since what binds it to countries in the region is not only language, cultural, religious and historical ties of great emotive content and sacred neighborly relations but also a recent past full of trials and suffering which colonialism has unfailingly inflicted on the region.

This fraternal solidarity, sustained by history, geography and civilization would be doomed to failure if it were not supported by a desire for cooperation dictated both by sentiment and by present and future common interests. Our country has resolutely embarked on this path--Mr Mohamed Mzali's recent visits to Morocco and Algeria, the Moroccan prime minister's visit to Tunisia and the Algerian prime minister's impending arrival at Sakiet Sidi Youssef on the occasion of the commemoration of the 8 February 1958 events obviously show that Tunisia has adopted this concept and has expressed it in action. This is especially promising because it is in keeping with an undoubted fact of civilizational fact, namely, an imperative complementariness within big geographical entities.

The visit which the Libyan secretary of foreign affairs is paying to Tunisia agurs well for an improvement in relations between the two countries and is a positive response to the appeal made by Mr Mohamed Mzali a month ago in which he reaffirmed Tunisia's willingness to turn over a new leaf. By stating, after being received by the prime minister, that his visit could initiate constructive action and cooperation between Tunisia and Libya, Dr at-Turayki seems to have expressed his country's desire to embark on the path of dialogue and discussion.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO OFFICIAL CALLS ON MOROCCO TO NEGOTIATE

LD261510 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] The Saharan Ministry of Information today published a statement which says that the Saharan People's Liberation Army launched successful attacks against the invading Moroccan forces on 24 and 25 January at Rouss (Khrisat). In these assaults the Moroccan forces suffered large human and material losses represented by the death of 175 soldiers and the wounding of a similar number. The statement made it clear that the invading forces under the intense fire of the Saharan forces were forced to flee, leaving behind significant quantities of weapons and military material.

On the other hand, Bashir Mustafa as-Sayyid, assistant general secretary of the Polisario Front in the liberated Saharan territory, has made a statement on the occasion of the convening of the third Islamic Conference summit. In it he makes it clear that among the urgent tasks of the Islamic nation is to remove the Zionist challenge and restore harmony among the warring Islamic states. He said that the Islamic summit is called upon to shoulder enormous responsibility in responding to the aspirations of the Islamic states.

He added that the Polisario Front, the sole legitimate representative of the Muslim Saharan people, once again calls on Morocco to negotiate and to carry out reconciliation on the basis of respecting the concrete right of the Saharan people to national independence and freedom within the internationally recognized borders of their country. He concluded his statement by saying: The Polisario Front calls to the attention of the Muslims the hardened attitude of the Moroccan aggressor and his determination to continue his aggressive war against a Muslim people.

POLISARIO OFFICIAL SAYS HASSAN CONCEALS SITUATION

LD291101 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 25 Jan 81 p 4

[APS report: "King Trying To Conceal Catastrophic Military Situation"]

[Excerpt] Algiers--Mohamed Fadhel, member of the Polisario Politburo and the front's representative in Europe, stated yesterday that King Hassan II's recent statements "are, in fact, barely concealed maneuvers aimed at spreading confusion among Moroccan and international opinion" and at "reassuring those to whom the Moroccan king has promised a military solution in Western Sahara to ensure that those circles continue to support him in his mad and fruitless venture."

Referring to an interview recently granted by King Hassan II to the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, which has been given wide coverage in the Moroccan press, the Polisario representative in Europe stated that, as usual, the Rabat monarch also wanted to reassure his financial backers by pretending to be the "victor" who had restored peace by the end of 1980, as he had continually promised to do, whereas almost all his army has been bogged down in southern Morocco and is being defeated and harassed by Saharan combatants, and this at a time when most of the Saharan Republic's liberated territory is under ALPS control, as is certified in some irrefutable official reports by members of parliament and journalists who have continually been crisscrossing Western Sahara.

"Vainly attempting to conceal the Moroccan forces' catastrophic military situation is tantamount to deluding oneself," Mohamed Fadhel added, emphasizing that "the real situation which a deluded Hassan II is trying to conceal from the world involves bitter defeats suffered daily by his troops on the battlefield and the obvious failure of his latest military plan envisaging the construction of a defense line under cover of the notorious 'useful barrier' [barrage utile]. "It also involves," Fadhel continued, "concealing Morocco's catastrophic economic situation and profound international isolation, as shown by the many decisions made and recommendations put forward by international organizations, including a UN resolution, and the disrepute into which the king's policy has fallen in the eyes of those who have been deceived by the essence of his theses since the beginning of his war of aggression."

U.S. AMBASSADOR CITED ON STATE DEPARTMENT VIEWS

TA281227 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis has reassured Israel that statements from the State Department do not mean a change in U.S. policy toward Israel. Lewis was asked to comment, by Israeli Foreign Ministry Director General David Qimhi, following a statement from Washington to the effect that there are moderate elements in the PLO. The Foreign Ministry complained about that remark. Today, Lewis said the statements do not indicate that the United States is thinking about a shift in its commitments to Israel. However, Lewis added: It's only natural that the new Reagan administration would be examining America's foreign commitments.

DAVAR: ISRAEL WILL NOT FOIL U.S.-SAUDI ARMS DEAL

TA281157 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 28 Jan 81 p 2

[U.S. correspondent Mordekhay Barqay report: "Israel Will Not Foil Saudi Arabia's Request for F-15 Systems From the United States"]

[Text] Israel and its friends in the United States will not attempt to foil the Saudi request for ancillary equipment to be attached to the F-15's. However, Israel will put up a fight if the U.S administration expresses its desire to include bomb carriers and air-to-surface missiles in the deal.

The DAVAR correspondent learned about this from a reliable source.

In addition to the above-mentioned equipment--specifically designed for attack missions--Saudi Arabia has also requested that the F-15's be equipped with external fuel tanks to extend the range of the aircraft and with air refueling systems. It has also asked for KC-141 refueler aircraft and "Hawks" of the type based in the United States.

Israel and its influential friends within and outside congress are aware of the new mood, mainly within the new Senate, and do not want to again experience the failure of their effort in 1978 to foil the aircraft deal with Saudi Arabia.

Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Charles Percy--who also supported the deal 3 years ago--this week expressed his firm support for the Saudi request which the Reagan administration inherited from the Carter administration. During the election campaign, Carter--and to a lesser extent former Defense Secretary Harold Brown--pledged not to supply Saudi Arabia with the bomb carriers for the F-15's.

MA'ARIV VIEWS U.S. REASSESSMENT OF MIDEAST POLICY

TA281412 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 28 Jan 81 p 5

[Shmu'el Segev commentary: "The Visits of Begin and As-Sadat and the 'Reagan Doctrine'"]

[Text] The U.S. policy in the Middle East has for over 10 years been founded on the belief that vital interests in the Persian Gulf--those related to the oil--could be defended from within the region itself and by preventing the creation of local foci of conflict which might be exploited by the Soviet Union. Due to the trauma of the Vietnam war this policy strove to assure U.S. national interests without sending U.S. troops to local foci of conflict.

This policy--ultimately called the "Nixon doctrine"--was implemented in the Middle East through efforts to turn Iran and Saudi Arabia into the "policemen of the Gulf" and by means of constant attempts to find a gradual solution to the Israeli-Arab conflict.

Three U.S. Presidents--Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter--meticulously carried out the principles of that policy. Since the three administrations regarded Iran and Saudi Arabia as "islands of stability," it was only natural that they gave precedence to the solution of the Israeli-Arab conflict to assure the stability of the Persian Gulf and to attain the loyalty of the adjacent countries.

However, the shah's collapse in January 1979 and Khomeyni's rise to power in Tehran absolutely devastated the "Nixon doctrine." The U.S. impotence in getting its 52 hostages released, the Soviet undisturbed invasion of Afghanistan and the increasing threat to Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf emirates--all these factors exposed the weaknesses of a political and strategic conception founded on wishful thinking rather than on actual facts in the field.

Therefore, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's declaration about a "reassessment" of the U.S. policy in the Middle East should not come as a surprise. Even if it had been unnecessary to formulate a "Reagan doctrine" instead of the just-collapsed "Nixon doctrine" the new U.S. administration would have been expected to formulate its policy and goals; all the more so considering the fact that Reagan has just "inherited" a different Middle East than the one the United States had known in the past decade.

Just as prior to the formulation of the "Nixon doctrine," conflicting pressure is also now being exerted on the new administration on the eve of the formulation of the "Reagan doctrine." These conflicting pressures focus on one point: Should the defense of the Persian Gulf be detached from the Israel-Arab conflict or, on the contrary, should it persist on the "balanced" policy advocated by Presidents Nixon, Ford and Carter?

Shifting the emphasis of the U.S. policy to the Persian Gulf, especially in the wake of the upheaval in Iran and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, may relegate the Israeli-Arab conflict to a mere second place whereas persistence on the "balanced" policy may give way to the formulation of a new U.S. conception about the expansion of the Israeli-Egyptian peace so as to find a solution to the Palestinian problem.

It is no secret that powerful elements in Washington have been pressuring Reagan to persist in giving priority to the Camp David process. However, the U.S. decision on the matter is not expected to be unambiguous.

The "Rogers plan"--in practice providing for a solution of the Palestinian problem within the boundaries of the Jordanian kingdom--was formulated during Nixon's term in office. During President Carter's term the United States (orally) opted for a "Palestinian homeland" which, in practice, could mean a gradual detachment from the "Jordanian option" and an attachment to the Rabat summit resolutions. Carter wanted to get closer to "moderate Palestinians" rather than the PLO.

Following Alexander Haig's declaration regarding a reassessment of the U.S. policy in the Middle East, many people in Israel wonder whether the "Reagan doctrine" would revive the "Jordanian option" or, on the contrary, whether it would rush unrestrainedly to the "Palestinian option" which could actually turn into a gradual recognition of the PLO.

In the wake of President Reagan's declarations that he regards the PLO as a "terrorist organization" and the general U.S. deploring of Iranian terror--as evidenced in the capture of 52 U.S. hostages--it is hard to believe that the "Reagan doctrine" in the Middle East will pave the way for capitulation to the PLO's terror.

Precisely for these reasons, it is regrettable that Prime Minister Menahem Begin's trip to Washington will only take place in the spring and not earlier. Had Begin and As-Sadat been invited to confer with Reagan now they would have probably been able to influence the new U.S. policy in the Middle East. However, when the Israeli and Egyptian leaders arrive in Washington in the spring they will have to discuss the final product rather than the preparations of the plan. That is a shame.

PRESS COMMENTS ON U.S. POLICY, ISLAMIC SUMMIT

TA290754 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0440 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpts] DAVAR suggests that we not overreact to the different formulations about the PLO made by Messrs Reagan and Haig. The test will be the policy itself rather than its semantics. The disappointment over the intention of the Reagan administration to supply attack equipment for the F-15's to Saudi Arabia is mostly based on wishful thinking rather than on a balanced analysis of an almost compulsive continuity in the U.S. policy toward Saudi Arabia. A count of Israeli supporters in the U.S. Senate reveals that Israel will find it harder to foil such a sale in the spring of 1981 than it did 3 years ago. We should try to do our best rather than stamp our feet in frustration. Israel had better await future developments before passing judgment on the Reagan administration.

'AL HAMISHMAR writes that, as expected, the Islamic Conference did not accomplish [several words indistinct] Israel. Therefore, the At-Ta'if conference did not change anything but merely strengthened the prestige of the host country, Saudi Arabia, and reiterated well-known anit-Israeli utterances.

The Jerusalem POST writes that the U.S. black delegation has called Israel's attention to the fact that the problem of the black Hebrews is a festering sore and that it is likely to get worse unless it is promptly cured. Must we wait until the problem blows up in our faces, the paper asks.

BEGIN REACTS TO ISLAMIC SUMMIT CALL FOR JIHAD

TA281945 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] The prime minister, Menahem Begin, is now addressing the delegation of Israeli development and independence bonds activists who are staying in Israel. They have assembled here to discuss the sea-to-sea project. Here is an excerpt from the prime minister's words tonight:

[Begin recording] [Begin in English] In Saudi Arabia now takes place an Islamic Conference, and from there came a call for jihad, a holy war, to liberate Jerusalem. In full, absolute calm may I respond that Jerusalem is not in need of liberation. Jerusalem is already liberated and free [applause] and one, and indivisible and the capital of our land and our civilization and of our people. And so it will be for all generations to come, and no jihad is going to frighten us [applause]. We hate war, we want peace, but whenever it is necessary, as you know, our wonderful generation, the young generation, serene and devoted, and living the people and the country will be able to defend them both--our dignity, our freedom, our liberty and our eternal capital. [end recording]

KNESSET COMMITTEE DISCUSSES EGYPTIAN 'VIOLATIONS'

TA281306 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Prime Minister Begin says Egyptian violations of the Sinai treaty are not serious. He was answering questions in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee from Chairman Moshe Arens. From the Knesset, Leslie Susser:

Committee Chairman Moshe Arens got a verbal drubbing from the prime minister. There were infringements, said Begin, but on both sides, and on both sides they were of a minor nature. Often it was just a question of human error and this was perfectly normal. None of the violations to date, said Begin, constituted danger whatsoever and if Professor Arens had any thoughts on the subject, he should not have gone public; Rather, he should have said what was on his mind in the proper, closed forum. Arens began today's session by reading from a paper he has prepared detailing Egyptian violations. The data, he said, had been supplied by the heads of intelligence in the southern command and pointed to the fact that the Egyptians were establishing the infrasturecture for more battalions than they were entitled to. That is only your interpretation, said Shmu'el Toledano, and the defense minister's adviser on national security, Avraham Tamir, said in a joint supervisory committee the Egyptians had already agreed to rectify the matter. Tamir said also that, in fact, the Egyptians now had only half the men, tanks and artillery they were entitled to under the terms of the agreement.

Arens raised another issue: What about the PLO office in Cairo, he wanted to know? Wasn't it being used to incite terror in the Gaza area? The Cairo office, Begin said, was not a main office, but it was true that it could perhaps, be behind arms smuggling into Gaza. The question had been raised with the Egyptians, Begin said. This was a serious matter, said former Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin. The PLO office was not a minor military infringement, but constituted a violation of a political undertaking. As to the military violations, Likud hawk Yosef Rom told me afterwards: The facts are not in doubt and, as for the interpretation, history will judge whether Professor Arens had been or not.

Decision: No Violations

TA281040 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 28 Jan 81

[text] The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee this morning decided that the Egyptians did not violate the Sinai agreement, neither deliberately nor gravely. There were minor infringements by both sides mainly due to errors. The committee heard a report on this issue by the prime minister and Major General Tamir after the chairman of the committee, Moshe Arens, had claimed last week that the Egyptians had committed grave violations. The prime minister dissociated himself from those remarks, saying that they should be discussed in a closed framework and they should not appear in the communications media. He stressed that every infringement of the Sinai agreement was dealt with and the fact that there were infringements was normal for such an agreement.

'SECURITY SOURCES' NOTE CHANGE IN IRAQ'S STAND

TA271602 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 27 Jan 81 p 9

[Ze'ev Schiff commentary: "The Iraqi Writing on the Wall"]

[Text] Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's statement that his country will not oppose an attempt by the Arabs to resort to political means to reclaim some part of the Arab territory captured by Israel, as long as they do not give up full Arab rights, was received in Israel largely with indifference. The fact that the Iraqi ruler was talking about using political means in contacts with Israel was not received by commentators on Arab affairs in the Israeli press as something deserving attention or as a sign of a new approach by the extremist Iraqis. This was not the case, however, among authorized security sources. The latter claim that there is a change in Saddam Husayn's statement. This statement is not to be dismissed offhand. We must wait and see what the intention of Iraq's ruler is and to examine whether this is an isolated statement or a sign of the beginning of a new Iraqi line.

As will be recalled, Iraq refused to accept UN Resolution 242. While Syria eventually conceded and accepted it, though with its own interpretation, Iraq claimed that it was rejecting the resolution because it contained recognition of Israel and favored solving the conflict with Israel by peaceful means, and because it treated the Palestinian problem as a refugee problem. The dispute between Damascus and Baghdad went so far that Baghdad told Damascus that if it wanted Iraqi military aid it first had to withdraw its readiness to accept Resolution 242 and the interpretation it had given the political stages on the way to the final goal. The dispute remained unresolved and when Saddam Husayn made his statement about Israel, it was Syria that immediately launched a verbal attack on him.

The security sources noted that there was a precedent in which Saddam Husayn agreed to the theory of stages in the conflict with Israel. It was at the Rabat conference in 1974 in which the PLO was recognized as the sole representative of the Palestinians. Saddam Husayn then joined the Arab leaders who were willing to march toward the liberation of Jerusalem, Jaffa, and Ramla by stages, including political stages. The political means they referred to then was the oil weapon. This precednet notwithstanding, the experts still see a change in Saddam Husayn's recent statement.

It should be pointed out that there are diverse versions of Saddam Husayn's statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper editors. Those who argue that we should refer to the quotation that was cited by the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY are right. According to this quotation he said that he opposed the Camp David agreements but he would not oppose anyone who could restore parts of Palestine, without giving up his right to the other parts.

The difference and the importance of this statemet stems mainly from the political circumstances in which it was made. While at the Rabat conference the Iraqi ruler was compelled to join a resolution that constituted a sort of pan-Arab concensus, in the present case he was obliged by nobody to say what he said. Moreover, he was well aware that if he only started to backtrack from his former position and take a more moderate stand, the Syrians would immediately attack him. Also, one must bear in mind the new relationship between Iraq and Jordan. In this period when the "Jordanian option" is widely discussed and the possibility is mentioned that following the change of administration in the United States, Husayn may join the talks with Israel, Saddam Husayn's words may obviously be interpreted as Iraqi signalling to Husayn to go ahead with new contacts with Israel. There is no question that when Saddam Husayn speaks about someone who may restore part of the territories by political means he does not mean Yasir 'Arafat, but first and foremost King Husayn.

Perhaps these points give some significance to the words of Iraq's president. The word "perhaps" has not been inserted here by chance. It is quite possible that Saddam Husayn wants to appear as moderate not because he has really become moderate, not because he would like to embark on a new road, but for an entirely different reason. Now that it has emerged that Iraq is striving to obtain a nuclear option, Saddam Husayn certainly wishes to have a less extremist image, as one who does not work for the destruction of Israel and for the solution of the Israel-Arab conflict exclusively by military means. In order to relieve the pressure on him on the nuclear issue, he must appear more moderate, pragmatic, less dangerous. The Iraqi attack on Iran is also contributing to his extremist image of a person who ignores the rules of international relations. A moderate image is also instrumental to Saddam Husayn among Third World countries, where he aspires to a leading role.

There are two possibilities: First, that Saddam Husayn is beginning to demonstrate signs of a realistic approach to the conflict with Israel; second, that Saddam Husayn is trying to make a false impression and disguise himself as a moderate while, behind the scenes, he is marching forward to obtain nuclear arms that will jeopardize not just Israel but the entire Middle East as well. One should not ignore or make light of these two interpretations.

The thing to do now is wait for Saddam Husayn's next moves. He will probably continue sending out signals one way or another. Israel, at any event, must not let them pass unnoticed, and it must accurately read the writing on the wall.

FRANCE'S GISCARD GIVES PLEDGE ON IRAQI REACTOR

TA290635 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] The French president has pledged that if it emerged that Iraq was using its nuclear reactor to produce a bomb, Paris would quit the project and would cease nuclear cooperation with Iraq. Valery Giscard d'Estaing made this promise to Shim'on Peres, and our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal learned about it. French nuclear experts have recently returned to Iraq to resume the construction of the reactor.

BEGIN TO WORK TO UNIFY LIKUD BEFORE ELECTIONS

TA281424 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] The Prime Minister accepted Knesset Member Yosef Rom's suggestion to take an initiative to unify all the Likud factions into one movement. He promised MK Rom that he will make efforts to unite the Likud before the Knesset elections. The Likud leaders who participated in the conversation agreed that real measures should be taken soon to achieve that goal. According to Rom's proposal the Likud executive would declare that it was establishing the Likud movement and this decision would be endorsed at the different factions' centers. The central committee of the new movement will elect the candidates for the Knesset out of lists that the faction centers will compile.

WEST BANK TOWNS TO RECEIVE JORDANIAN FUNDS

TA271235 Jerusalem POST in English 27 Jan 81 p 3

[Staff report: "Two West Bank Towns To Get Money From Jordan"]

[Text] Two West Bank towns will get 800,000 Jordanian dinars (IS4,000,000) from Amman for financing development projects, which include building a secondary school, and expanding the road, sewerage and electricity systems.

The transfer of the money from the Jordanian Government to Qabatiyah and Ya'bad, both near Janin, was approved yesterday by the military commander of Judaea and Samaria, Brig Gen Binyamin Ben-Elie'zer.

In a visit to the two towns yesterday, Ben-Elie'zer conferred with the local councils and also approved several requests for the unification of families, presented by the mayors. The military government has itself allocated IS315,000 for the development projects in Qabatiyah and Ya'bad.

W. BANK TEACHERS CONTINUE STRIKE; TRIAL THREATENED

TA290725 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Public school teachers in Judaea and Samaria are not satisfied with pay raises announced by the military government. The Judaea and Samaria headquarters decided to grant them a 24 percent cost of living increase and a raise of 9 to 31 percent according to their level of education. The teachers' strike committee said that these salary increases are only meant to throw sand in their eyes. A military government officer said that if the teachers continue with their sanctions they may be brought to trial.

CHAD

HABRE TO BE TRIED IN ABSENTIA IN NDJAMENA

LD281201 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Jan 81 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Hissein Habre Will be Tried in Absentia"]

[Text] A reliable source in the Chadian capital revealed on Sunday, 25 January, that a criminal court is to be set up in Ndjamena to try Hissein Habre and six other leading Chadians in absentia. In addition Brahim Youssouf, who signed the aid treaty between Libya and Chad on 15 June 1980, was apparently killed 10 days ago in the center of the country during a clash with members of Mr Habre's Northern Armed Forces. Other reports indicate that Chadian National Liberation Front Vice Chairman Youssouf was killed during a score-settling incident among the factions which comprise Goukouni Oueddei's coalition.

During a stopover in Dakar on Sunday Egyptian Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Mahmud Samir Ahmad said that his country is prepared to offer its support "to any Chadian nationalist front" which would take action to safeguard Chad's independence. In Paris, finally, Giscard d'Estaing is meeting this Sunday with Nigerian External Affairs Minister Ishaya Audu, who is making a 5-day official visit to France.

ZAIRE

LE SOIR: BELGIAN NEWSMEN ASKED TO LEAVE COUNTRY

LD291015 Brussels LE SOIR in French 24 Jan 81 p 3

[Etienne Ugeux report: "Zaire-Belgian Journalists Asked To Leave the Country"]

[Text] Belgian journalists invited to Zaire by the presidency of the republic visited Kasai where they were able to observe that, contrary to some rumors, no serious disturbance had occurred following the arrest of deputies from this region. These journalists also interviewed President Mobutu in Kinshasa. They then expressed the desire to continue their reporting, some in the Zairian capital and others in the Fizi-Baraka region, which some people say is partly "controlled" by "subversive elements" and others by "bandits."

Despite the official promises they had been given, the Zairian authorities put an end to these journalists' reporting trip. They were asked to return to Brussels on Thursday morning's [22 January] Sabena flight.

The journalists involved were a team from the Belgian radio broadcasting and television system, French service, a team from Belgian radio and television, Flemish service, and LE SOIR's special envoy. The journalists were not informed of the reasons for this unexpected decision.

In addition, we have learned that the six former Zairian people's commissioners who were in detention in the OAU offices in Kinshasa had still not been released Tuesday evening although they had signed the document ratifying the sanctions taken against them, namely, the withdrawal of their political mandates and the removal fo their civil and political rights for a 5-year period.

The former deputies' wives had gone to the OAU Tuesday evening in the hope of returning home with their husbands that evening. That was not the case. The authorities told them to return the next day, without giving any definite reasons.

Imagine their consternation Wednesday when they learned that the five former deputies from the Kasai, including Mr Ngalula, Mr Tshisekedi and Mr Makanda, had been roused in the middle of the night and, after making very strong protest, had been transferred under military escort to Ndjili airport, to be subsequently taken to the province governor in Mbuki Maji and then to their native region to remain there to wait further orders. Such action can be regarded as a kind of internal exile. Mr Kyungu, the sixth detainee, was to be transfered to his native region in Shaba Province Thursday.

Zaire's first state commissioner (prime minister) Nguza Karl-I-bond had a meeting with Foreign Minister Nothomb Thursday evening. He was due to see Prime Minister Martens this Friday and will probably have an audience with the king Monday.

These various contacts prove that the dialogue between Belgium and Zaire is still extensive and that there is no interstate tension despite the fact that the activities of Mungu Diaka and several oppositionists in Belgium are probably still one of the main causes of Zairian irritation with Belgium.

We have also learned from a well-informed source that it was not President Mobutu who asked the Belgian journalists to leave but that the decision was taken by "fearful and overzealous Zairian officials...."

IVORY COAST

PUBLIC HEALTH MINISTER DIES IN ACCIDENT 29 JAN

AB291305 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] The president of the republic greatly regrets to inform the Ivorian people that the minister of state for public health and population, Mr Jean-Baptiste Mockey, died today in an accident. Minister Jean-Baptiste Mockey was an old and faithful comrade in arms of the president of the republic.

LIBERIA

SECRETARY GENERAL DIES IN CAR CRASH 27 JAN

AB281845 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1755 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Today, 28 January, is being observed throughout Liberia as a day of national mourning and a national holiday in honor of the late Lt Col Fallah Varney, secretary general of the People's Redemption Council. Twenty-three year old Lieutenant Colonel Varney died suddenly last night in a motor accident on the Monrovia-Greenville Highway. Sources at the national police headquarters disclose that the late senior People's Redemption Council member was driving TB-3312 coming from Greenville to Monrovia when he got involved in a collision with TB-3335 driven by 2d Lt (Albert Fangard) of the Armed Forces of Liberia. The report added that Lieutenant (Fangard) is currently undergoing treatment at the John F. Kennedy Hospital in Monrovia.

As the nation (?mourns) the sudden death of Lieutenant Colonel Varney, members of the Cabinet and the People's Redemption Council have been in consultation with the People's Redemption Council chairman and head of state, Master Sergeant Doe, at the executive mansion in Monrovia. Meanwhile, reports from Sanequille, Nimba County, say the 5-day administrative seminar for county and territorial superintendents in Sanequille has been suspended following the death of Lieutenant Colonel Varney.

NIGER

LAGOS REPORTS URANIUM SALES TO LIBYA SUSPENDED

AB290917 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Niger has suspended the sale of uranium to Libya. The action is as a result of the strained relations between the two countries. Relations between Niger and Libya deteriorated following Libya's intervention in the civil war in Chad.

NIGERIA

PRESIDENT SHEHU SHAGARI CONGRATULATES REAGAN

LD281552 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has expressed satisfaction with the desire of the new American administration to sustain the cordial and friendly relations with Nigeria. The president made a statement in a congratulatory message to Mr Ronald Reagan on his inauguration as 40th president of the United States. He assured Mr Reagan of Nigeria's desire to cultivate every sort of good will that will enhance cooperation between the two countries.

The president (?assessed) that Africa was the cornerstone of Nigeria's foreign policy while her economic aspirations were focused on the developed world. He said that Nigeria's interest in the crisis-torn state of Chad was to ensure the restoration of freedom and democratic government. President Shagari also enlisted the co-operation of the American leader in efforts to secure a popular elected government in Namibia.

FOREIGN MINISTRY EXPLAINS AUDU'S VISIT TO FRANCE

AB290635 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] The Ministry of External Affairs has explained that the current visit of its minister to France was to reciprocate an earlier visit by his French counterpart to Nigeria. In a statement in Lagos yesterday, the Ministry said that the explanation was necessary to correct the misleading impression that Professor Ishaya Audu's visit was motivated by the sudden turn of events in Nigeria's relations with Chad and Libya.

The statement added that the French invitation was accepted in principle as far back as 1978, when the former French foreign minister paid an official visit to Nigeria. The statement further disclosed that issues being discussed during the minister's visit include southern Africa, the North-South dialogue as well as bilateral economic and technical matters.

EDITORIAL OPPOSES BONDS WITH FRANCE AGAINST LIBYA

AB281315 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] In its second editorial, the NEW NIGERIAN says if one of the reasons for the external affairs minister's visit to France is to fashion out a joint strategy between Nigeria and that country to stop the proposed merger of Chad and Libya, then the idea should be dropped. While conceding the fact that the proposed unification is a menace and a breach of the Lagos accord on Chad, it thinks that since Libya is a member of the Organization of African Unity and also of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC, the issue should be resolved firmly and amicably without outside interference.

SENEGAL

JOINT MANEUVERS WITH FRANCE HELD IN PODOR

AB280730 Paris AFP in French 0632 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Dakar, 28 January, (AFP)--Franco-Senegalese maneuvers which lasted 3 days ended on Monday in Podor, northern Senegal, in the presence of Gen Idrissa Fall, chief of staff of the Senegalese Armed Forces. Such maneuvers are carried out periodically. This year they took place in a semidesert area, region and the code name of the maneuvers was Deggo [word indistinct]. A total of 1,500 men, 200 vehicles and planes for transportation and support were used in the maneuvers.

The theme of these maneuvers was the search for and the destruction of enemy motorized elements, within the framework of the defense of the Senegalese borders. Last year the maneuvers took place in the south of the country and their objective was to test equipment in marshy areas.

SIERRA LEONE

CONTEH SAYS LIBYAN PEOPLE'S BUREAU NOT RECOGNIZED

AB271930 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] The foreign minister of Sierra Leone, Dr Abdulai Conteh, has been commenting on the conversion of the Libyan embassies abroad into people's bureaus. Dr Conteh said his government recognizes formal embassies, high commissions and other diplomatic missions, but not people's bureaus. He was speaking to journalists on his return from a mission to Libya to ask for Libyan cooperation with the OAU in achieving peace and stability in Chad. Dr Conteh had gone there on behalf of President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, who is current chairman of the Organization of African Unity.

ANGOLA

ANC CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN RAIDS FROM NAMIBIA

AB281210 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] The African National Congress of South Africa, the ANC, has strongly condemned the raids into Angola staged by the racist regime of South Africa from Namibia. In a statement issued here, the ANC described the attacks as barbarous acts of aggression and of dissuading Angola from helping the South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, of Namibia. These attacks, which were made this month, the ANC says, were aimed at infiltrating the members of the bandit groupings, UNITA, into the south of the country.

SOUTH AFRICA

PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES ARRESTED SOVIET OFFICIAL

LD281622 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] South Africa has arrested another Russian spy, Maj Aleksey Mikhaylovich Kozlov, a senior officer of the KGB on his fourth visit to southern Africa. Speaking in the House of Assembly, the South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, said Major Kozlov was not the classic example of the Russian so-called illegals and was not based in southern Africa but visited the area to assess the damage caused by other organs of his government. Mr Botha said that these Russian organs included those which trained, financed, indoctrinated, maintained and armed terrorist groups like the ANC, SWAPO and others in southern Africa.

Major Kozlov first visited southern Africa in 1976. Moscow had shown particular interest in the ANC, and Major Kozlov visited the region to make sure that Moscow's proxy forces in South Africa, South-West Africa and Rhodesia were as loyal and effective as they claimed to be. Major Kozlov had reported to Moscow that the ANC representatives had not convinced him that they had been responsible for the 1976 riots in Johannesburg's Soweto township. He said the ANC leaders were squandering Soviet aid unnecessarily and the activities of the black consciousness groups did not pose a threat to Soviet long-term interests as long as they were going out of their way to destabilize the country and had the support of certain antigovernment newspapers.

It also found no visible SWAPO support in the areas of South-West Africa that he had visited. Acting on Major Kozlov's reports, Moscow advised the leader of SWAPO, Sam Nujoma, to opt for violent solutions until the Western governments could be persuaded that SWAPO was the group most likely to win an election in the territory. Major Kozlov found that SWAPO could only hope to win an election in South-West Africa if they were allowed expressly or by implication to intimidate voters. He said SWAPO's strength in compounds and the diamond areas indicated the kind of coercion that was possible under conditions where so-called impartial supervision prevailed.

Mr Botha said Major Kozlov was arrested in 1980 on his fourth visit to southern Africa and his third to South Africa. Investigations into his activities in southern Africa were continuing. It was an ominous indication of Moscow's designs in southern Africa. The Soviets did not hesitate to send their men out at great cost and risk to spy in an area. Three volumes of valuable information had been gained already from Kozlov's arrest.

ZAMBIA

PRESIDENT KAUNDA COMMENTS ON CURRENT UNREST

LD291044 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Jan 81 CA

[Text] President Kaunda said in Lusaka today that the party and its government are aware of what is behind the current unrest in the country, where the situation is being watched. Dr Kaunda was referring to the spate of strikes in the country involving miners on the copperbelt and workers in financial institutions. The president was speaking at State House when he received letters of credence from the first Zimbabwean high commissioner to Zambia, Mr (Kemi Inyati). He said despite such activities the people of Zambia remain united under the party and that God the almighty will guard the nation and the people (?who rule it). This is the first time President Kaunda publicly commented on the strikes which started last week.

Referring to Zambia's persistent enemies, like the Pretoria regime, Dr Kaunda told the Zimbabwean high commissioner that racist South Africa had tried to train Zambians with the intention of overthrowing the government. He added that their efforts had continued since 1969, when they trained some Zambians but could not succeed in their intentions.

The president said Zambia still has the Adamson Mushala at large, and only last year there was an abortive coup, for which a number of people have been arrested. [sentence as received]

On Zimbabwe, Dr Kaunda said what had happened there in less than a year since independence was a miracle. He said what Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and his associates have done to bring peace to Zimbabwe is a near-miracle, because that country was not only split on racial and color bases but also on a tribal basis.

In reply Mr (Inyati) said Zambia suffered heinously from the barbaric attacks of the former Rhodesian forces during the liberation struggle for Zimbabwe. Mr (Inyati) noted that fraternal relations now existing between Zimbabwe and Zamiba date back to precolonial days. He added that with the signing recently of the joint commission between the two countries a new phase in the relations had been opened.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE GIVES ASSURANCES OF PROPER USE OF ARMY

LD290933 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 28 Jan 81 CA

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, today assured parliament that the national army will be put to proper use and will not be used to harass political opponents. Replying at question time in the House of Assembly of Mr Paddy Shields, who asked for an assurance that the national army will be properly employed, Comrade Mugabe said the army will be used to create harmony in Zimbabwe and for defensive purposes against external and internal (?enemies).

The prime minister refused to disclose the size of the national army after the integration process. When asked by Mr Goddard and Mr Divaris, he said: We do not want the enemy to know our strength. Comrade Mugabe reiterated government policy that all former freedom fighters in the rural assembly points and urban cantonments who want to join the army will be entitled to do so, including former security forces. Asked if Zimbabwe needs a large army, the prime minister said the army is not there for defensive purposes only. It also has a productive function--to produce that which they eat and that which is required to increase its capacity.